

1865

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

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No. 1.

DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF FRUITS,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

PROPRIETORS.

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PREFACE TO NEW REVISED EDITION FOR 1860.

IN 1857 the last edition of our Catalogue was published ; since that time, although a very brief period, many new fruits have been introduced, and considerable experience obtained, which render a new and revised edition necessary at this time. A few varieties in the former edition are stricken off, being superseded by others, and several new varieties of proved excellence are added.

NEW VARIETIES OF PEARS.—There is a great falling off in the anxiety to obtain new Pears, the attention of cultivators and even pomologists, being more particularly occupied with experiments to ascertain the best of those already introduced, and the best mode of cultivation. This has already had a beneficial effect ; hundreds of indifferent varieties have already been discarded ; Catalogues are getting cut down to reasonable dimensions ; and this, with an improved cultivation, will in a few years, place Pear culture in a greatly advanced position.

DWARF PEARS.—The cultivation of Dwarf Pears has been fully discussed in the Horticultural and Agricultural journals, and the result has been to bring the matter prominently before the public, and draw out the experience of cultivators.

It has been ascertained and established beyond a doubt, that the causes of failures have been, uniformly, unskilful and careless cultivation, combined with unsuitable stocks and an improper selection of varieties. With the experience now acquired, the planting of Dwarf Pears is more extensive than ever ; it is now taken up with confidence, and will be prosecuted with success. The country will accomplish more in this department during the next five years than it has done in the last ten.

In Apples there is very little new ; Dwarf Trees, on *Paradise* stocks for gardens, and low standards on *Doucin* stocks for orchards in exposed situations, are receiving increased attention.

NEW FRUITS.—No new Peaches, Plums, Apricots or Nectarines, of any importance. The small fruits are of more general interest than ever—the new large Currants and the Blackberries taking the lead. New Strawberries are numerous, many of them of little or no value. The “Albany,” for its *productiveness* alone, has had a great run of popularity. “Hooker” has been in great demand, and so far has given fair satisfaction. Our *Genesee* holds its ground well, and many of the old sorts are as popular as ever. Among the Foreign sorts, a few seem to adapt themselves remarkably well to our climate. The most prominent of these are *Triumph de Gand*, *Trollopes Victoria*, and *Comte de Flanders* ; these are all magnificent fruits of fair quality, and bear both our summers and winters well.

NATIVE GRAPES.—Native Grapes have occupied a large share of attention in almost every part of the country, and the consequence has been the introduction of a large number of new varieties, and the re-introduction of many old ones, that had long ago been discarded as valueless. A few varieties, such as the *Delaware*, *Diana*, *Rebecca*, *Concord*, &c., will, beyond doubt, prove permanently valuable, whilst by far the greater number of new sorts will be objects of speculation for a time, and then be abandoned.

In the meantime, the interest awakened on this subject will lead to great improvement as well as a great extension of Grape culture.

VINEYARDS.—Vineyards are increasing rapidly in this State, mostly for the purpose of supplying the market with fruit. Numerous and extensive vineyards have been planted within a few years, in the counties of Ontario, Livingston, Steuben, Chemung, &c. In the eastern part of the State, and in some of the Eastern States even, there is a marked progress in this direction, and all experiments yet made have been found remunerative and encouraging, although a new business and imperfectly understood.

In some of the Western and South-Western States where the climate is favorable, vineyards for the production of wine are increasing rapidly, both by individual and associated effort, and bid fair to become of great importance to the industry of the country.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—The culture of the Foreign Grape under glass progresses steadily. Gentlemen having small gardens in cities, find the Grapery within their means, and a source of great pleasure, and no respectable suburban or country residence is considered complete without one. The erection of houses for this purpose, has become a sort of specialty. There are persons now in various parts of the country who, by making a business of it, get them up cheaply and well. The management of the Grape under glass has also become so well understood that even amateurs without experience, or experienced assistants, are succeeding perfectly well. Pot culture of the Grape is rapidly growing in favor; it enables a large number of varieties to be grown in a small house, it admits of changing at pleasure; the vines are easily managed by being so completely within reach of the hands; finally, nothing can be more beautiful. Last season we put into one of our propagating houses, after the Spring propagation was over, some twenty or thirty plants in pots, and got from them an abundant crop of the most perfectly ripened Grapes, with as little labor as an equal number of Geraniums would have required.

A few years will, no doubt, lead to a great development of this branch of culture.

ORCHARD HOUSES.—Next to this comes the *Orchard House*, which has been brought forward so prominently in the *Horticulturist*, by the publication entire of Mr. Rivers' pamphlet on this subject.

In the milder districts of the United States, where the Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine can be successfully grown in the open air, the orchard house culture of fruits will rarely be practised; but there are districts of country not so favorably situated, where it may, and no doubt will be of great importance, as for instance, Central and Northern New York, a large portion of the Eastern States and Canada, and in all those parts of Illinois, Iowa Wisconsin and Minnesota—immense districts where the hardy fruits even are very uncertain. Besides, in all parts of the country, gentleman residing in cities and villages having but small gardens, will add to the vinery the orchard house, and to them it will be of vast importance as being not only the source of a supply of fine fruits, but of rational, delightful occupation for both mind and body during leisure hours. Reference will be made in the Catalogue to trees suitable for this purpose.

Our grounds at the present time occupy more than five hundred acres of land, closely planted, and is in every respect more satisfactory to ourselves than they have ever been before. We begin to realize the benefits of long years of experience in every Department. Our experimental grounds are every year increasing in usefulness and interest. Last season we fruited as many as four hundred varieties of Pears, between two and three hundred varieties of Apples, about eighty of Plums, sixty or seventy of Cherries, besides very large collections of small fruits. The peach crop has failed here for three successive years.

Our specimen grounds are open to public inspection during the entire growing season.

We have recently made considerable additions to the glass department, increasing largely our facilities for the propagation of such articles as are usually or more advantageously

propagated under glass. Our object is to arrange and conduct our business so that we shall, at all times, be able to offer to our patrons and the public, stock of all kinds of *the best quality, and at the lowest market prices for such quality.*

The late severe winters have directed particular attention to the comparative hardiness of varieties, and we are now disposed to abandon the cultivation, at least in the Nursery, of nearly all those known as delicate or feeble growers, or peculiarly susceptible to injury in the winter.

We are more than ever convinced, that new soils impart to fruit trees a vigor and hardiness of constitution which they cannot acquire on soils that have long been cropped; hence the greater portion of our present fruit stock is on fresh, unexhausted lands. We also aim at forming all our fruit trees with low heads, believing that they are much less liable to injuries and diseases, and better able to resist the injurious effects of winds and storms, than tall trees with naked trunks.

Our present large and complete stock offers great inducements to nurserymen and dealers, with whom we are prepared to deal on the most liberal and accomodating terms. Orders from amateurs, if but for half a dozen trees, will receive prompt and careful attention.

Being in direct communication with all the great railroad, steamboat and canal routes of the country, we possess every desirable facility for the transmission of packages to all parts of the United States and Canada.

Our trade with California and Oregon has been already large and successful. With our present experience in packing for those regions, we are prepared to fill orders in the best possible manner.

The Ornamental Department forms separate Catalogues, designated as Nos. 2 and 3, and a Wholesale List, is published annually or semi-annually for the trade.

The attention of our correspondents is requested to the notice on the following page.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige, by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:

1st. All orders should be legibly written out in a list, and not mixed up in the body of the letter; this will save us much trouble, and at the same time prevent mistakes.

2d. The names of everything ordered should be plainly written out.

3d. In ordering Fruit Trees, it should in all cases be stated whether *standard trees* are wanted for orchards, or *dwarfs* or *pyramids* for gardens, and on what sort of stocks each kind is desired; and where it is left for us to choose varieties, the soil and situation should be described as correctly as possible.

4th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular *ages* and *sizes of trees*, *kinds of stocks*, &c., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, &c., may be substituted in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is not to substitute in any case, without being expressly requested to do so.

5th. All trees and plants are carefully labelled and packed in the best manner for any part of the United States, Canada or Europe, for which a moderate charge is made, and no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad or canal.

6th. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. Where it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment; but in all cases *the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped; and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarder alone must be held responsible.*

7th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities for the amount, or references that will be satisfactory; and no credit will be given for a less amount than twenty-five dollars. When credit is given, a satisfactory note, payable at some bank, will in all cases be required.

8th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, in order that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

The following Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply, post-paid, and enclose stamps to prepay postage:

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2. A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

No. 3. A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green House and Bedding Plants, published every spring.

No. 4. A Wholesale Catalogue, or Trade List, published every autumn.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, &c.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of Trees, should put himself in possession of "THE FRUIT GARDEN," or some other treatise on Tree Culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on all the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—For Fruit Trees the soil should be *dry*, either naturally, or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one, at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of Fruit Trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, or corn, or potatoes.

2d. THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than on any other. As a general thing, trees are placed in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree as follows:

STANDARD ORCHARD TREES.—These, as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to eight feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. In the case of older trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing, it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous, some may be cut out entirely.

PYRAMIDAL TREES.—If of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz: The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoot to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

DWARF STANDARD TREES AND DWARF BUSHES.—Must be pruned as recommended for standards, aiming at producing a round, well-proportioned head, with the main branches regularly distributed and far enough apart to admit air freely to all parts.

YEARLING TREES INTENDED FOR PYRAMIDS.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and best placed. In other respects they will be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth.

Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within six inches or less of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough, the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perfected.

3d. PLANTING.—Dig holes in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting *too deep*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the Nursery. Trees on dwarf stocks should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. STAKING.—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. MULCHING.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, 5 to 6 inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. AFTER CULTURE.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utterly ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until at least they are of bearing size.

TREATMENT OF TREES THAT HAVE BEEN FROZEN IN THE PACKAGES, OR RECEIVED DURING FROSTY WEATHER.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench, until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops, will afford good protection.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS.

STANDARD APPLES, 30 feet apart each way. In poor soils, 25 feet may be enough.

STANDARD PEARS AND CHERRIES, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the Dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

STANDARD PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, AND NECTARINES, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

QUINCES, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

PYRAMIDAL APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS, 10 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

DWARF APPLES, (bushes,) 6 feet apart.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, AND RASPBERRIES, 3 to 4 feet apart.

STRAWBERRIES should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants 18 inches apart, at least. In cultivating them for market, the rows ought to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, to admit of culture with the horse hoe or cultivator.

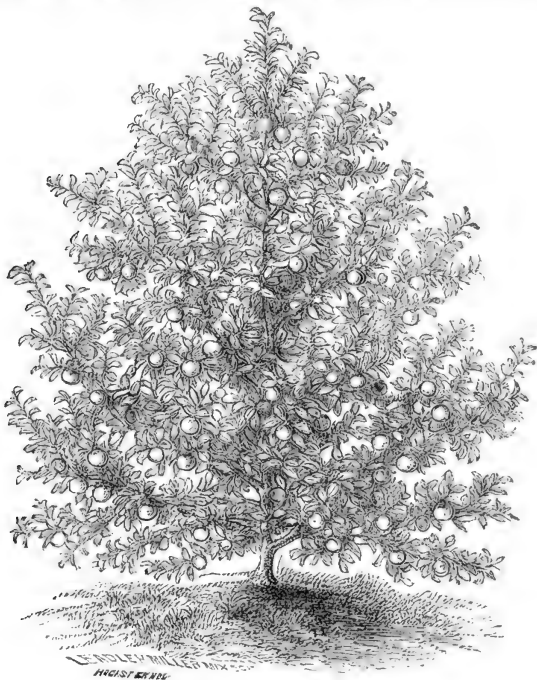
NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way,	2,729
" 5 " " " "	1,742
" 6 " " " "	1,200
" 8 " " " "	680
" 10 " " " "	430
" 12 " " " "	325
" 15 " " " "	200
" 18 " " " "	135
" 20 " " " "	110
" 25 " " " "	70
" 30 " " " "	50

SELECT APPLES.

Our principal stock of Apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved, and can be recommended as *the best* now in cultivation.

DWARF TREES, for *Bushes*, *Pyramids* or *Espaliers*, can be supplied of all popular and valuable sorts, on *Dorcin* and *Paradise* stocks. On the latter the trees are smaller, more prolific, bear sooner, and are therefore more desirable for small gardens. They can be planted 4 or 5 feet apart, and will bear abundantly the second year after planting. Where large *pyramidal* trees or low *standards* are wanted, the *Dorcin* stock is preferable.



DWARF APPLE TREE.

This is a portrait of a RED ASTRACAN Apple tree, on *Paradise* stock, about eight years old, in full bearing, intended to illustrate the form and appearance of such trees.

For Gardens, the *PARADISE* stock makes the most appropriate Dwarf tree, bearing very early, very profusely, and giving fruits of the most beautiful appearance and fine quality. For Orchards of *Pyramidal* Apple trees or *Dwarf Standards*, the *DORCIN* is preferable, but trees on it do not bear much sooner than on the free stock, unless judiciously pruned.

Those who desire a fine assortment of Dwarf Apples will always do well to leave the selection to us, as we are then able to send those varieties which are most advantageously grown in this way.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

STANDARD TREES, on Free Stocks, for orchards, 5 to 7 feet high,.....	25	cts.
DWARF TREES, on Paradise or Doucin Stocks, for gardens, 2 years from bud, . . .	35	"
" " " " " " " " 1 year from bud, . . .	25	"

CLASS 1.—SUMMER APPLES.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN.—Medium size, oblong, skin smooth, covered with streaks and dots of red; tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow, but erect grower; bears early and abundantly. Sept.; in use for several weeks.

ASTRACAN RED.—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom, juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

BENONI.—Medium size, roundish oblong, red; flesh tender, juicy, rich. Tree vigorous and erect; productive. August.

BOUGH, LARGE SWEET, (Large Yellow Bough).—Large, pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a moderate, compact grower and abundant bearer. August.

EARLY HARVEST, (Yellow Harvest).—Medium to large size, pale yellow, tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

EARLY STRAWBERRY, (Red Strawberry).—Medium size, mostly covered with deep red; tender, almost melting, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

EARLY JOE.—A beautiful and delicious small-sized, deep-red apple. Tree rather a slow, but upright grower, and a most profuse bearer; originated in Ontario county, N. Y. Last of August.

GARRETSON'S EARLY.—Medium size, greenish yellow, tender, juicy, fine. Tree a good grower; bears young. August.

GOLDEN SWEETING.—Large, yellow, a very fair, fine sweet apple. Tree a strong grower, spreading and irregular; a good bearer.

KESWICK CODLIN.—Large, oblong, pale, yellow, acid. Tree erect and very vigorous; bears when quite young, and abundantly; excellent for cooking, from July to October.

LYMAN'S LARGE SUMMER.—Large, roundish, pale yellow, rich and excellent. The trees require shortening, like the peach, to keep up a proper supply of young shoots, as they bear in clusters generally on the ends of the branches. August.

ORNE'S EARLY.—Medium or large yellow, fine. Tree a strong grower and productive.
August and September.

PRIMATE, (Rough and Ready).—Medium size, pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; resembles *Summer Rose*; tender, mild and good. Tree vigorous, and a good bearer. August and September.

RED JUNE OR CAROLINA RED.—Small or medium, deep red, good, productive, hardy; popular at the south and west. August.

SUMMER HAGLOE.—A large, beautiful apple, fine for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. August and September.

SUMMER BELFLOWER.—A large, handsome and excellent variety, from Dutchess co., N. Y.; resembles the Winter Yellow Bellflower; a good grower and bearer, August and September.

STUMMER SWEET PARADISE.—Large, sweet, tender and rich. Tree a fine grower and good bearer; from Penn. August.

SUMMER ROSE.—Medium size, roundish, pale yellow with a red cheek, tender and delicious; has a beautiful waxy appearance. Tree rather a slow grower, but a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

- SUMMER QUEEN.**—Large, conical, striped and clouded with red; rich and fine flavored. Tree grows rapidly with a large spreading, irregular head. August.
- SOPS OF WINE.**—Medium size, oblong, dark crimson, flesh stained with red; juicy, sub-acid. Tree a fine grower, distinct and quite productive. August and September.
- WILLIAMS FAVORITE.**—Large, oblong, red, rich and excellent, a moderate grower and good bearer; very highly esteemed in Massachusetts, especially around Boston, where it originated. August.

CLASS II.—AUTUMN APPLES.

- ALEXANDER.**—A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree vigorous and moderately productive. Oct. and Nov.
- AUTUMN STRAWBERRY.**—Medium size, streaked light and dark red; tender, juicy and fine. Tree vigorous, rather spreading, productive; one of the best of its season. Sept. and Oct.
- AUTUMN BOUGH.**—A large, beautiful and excellent apple, resembling the Sweet Bough, but a month or six weeks later.
- COGSWELL.**—A large, beautiful striped apple, from Connecticut; good quality and productive. Oct. and Nov.
- DUTCHESS OF OLDENBURG.**—A large, beautiful Russian Apple, roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Sept.
- DRAP D'OR, OR CLOTH OF GOLD.**—Very large, golden yellow; flavor mild and agreeable. Tree spreading, moderately vigorous and productive. Sept.
- FALL PIPPIN.**—Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh, tender, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, spreading, and a fine bearer; esteemed generally. Oct. to Dec.
- FLEINER.**—Medium size, oblong, pale yellow, with a red cheek, tender and pleasant, has a beautiful, smooth, waxy appearance. Tree a great bearer. German. Sept. and Oct.
- FALL JENNETING.**—Large, oblate, pale greenish yellow, with a slight blush; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Nov.
- FALL WINE.**—Large, red, quality fine, a good grower and productive; succeeds well in Illinois and Iowa.
- GRAVENSTEIN.**—A very large, striped, roundish apple of the *first quality*. Tree remarkably rapid, vigorous and erect in growth and very productive. Sept. and Oct.
- HAWTHORNDEN.**—A beautiful Scotch apple, medium to large size, pale yellow and red. Trees have strong shoots, with low spreading heads; constant and abundant bearer; excellent for cooking. Resembles Maiden's Blush. Sept. and Oct.
- HAWLEY, (DOWSE.)**—Very large, pale yellow, tender, rich and fine, though sometimes defective. Tree is a fair grower and bears well; originated in Columbia county, N. Y. Sept. and Oct.
- JEFFRIES.**—From Pennsylvania, large, striped mostly red; fine quality; productive. Sept. and Oct.
- JEWETT'S FINE RED.**—An excellent New England apple, medium size, tender and fine flavored; good grower and bearer; said to be well adapted to the north. Oct. and Nov.
- JERSEY SWEET.**—Medium size, striped red and green, tender, juicy and sweet; a strong, fine grower and good bearer; very popular, both for table and cooking. Sept. and Oct.
- KENRICK'S AUTUMN.**—Large, round, striped, crisp, juicy, rich, first rate. Tree rather poor grower, but a good bearer; for the garden. Aug. and Sept.
- LOWELL OR ORANGE.**—Large, oblong, pale yellow, skin oily; quality excellent. Tree a good grower and bearer. Sept. and Oct.
- MAIDEN'S BLUSH.**—Medium size, flat, pale yellow with a red cheek, beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect and fine grower and good bearer. Sept. and Oct.

- MUNSON SWEET.**—Medium to large, pale yellow, with a red cheek, tender, juicy and good. Tree a very fine grower and good bearer. Nov. and Dec.
- NORTHERN SWEETING,** (Northern Golden Sweeting.)—A large, beautiful and excellent sweet apple, resembling the preceding, but the tree is only of moderate growth and irregular; bears well. Nov. and Dec.
- PORTER.**—Medium size to large, oblong, yellow, flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Tree a moderate grower; very popular in Massachusetts. Sept.
- POMME ROYAL,** (DYER.)—Large, roundish, yellowish white, with a brown tinge next the sun, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a fair grower and abundant bearer. Sept. and Oct.
- PUMPKIN SWEET,** (PUMPKIN RUSSET.)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a strong, rapid grower, with a large, spreading head; valuable. Oct. and Nov.
- ST. LAWRENCE.**—Large, round, streaked red and greenish yellow, a very beautiful productive and popular market apple, from Canada. Oct.
- SPICE SWEET.**—Large, pale yellow with a blush on the sunny side, quite waxy and beautiful, tender, sweet and fine; a good bearer. Sept.
- SMOKEHOUSE.**—Large, roundish, striped, good quality, a strong grower and productive; highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where it is considerably cultivated. Nov. and Dec.
- TOWNE.**—Large, flat, striped, mild sub acid, excellent. Tree a good grower and bearer; from Massachusetts.

CLASS III.—WINTER APPLES.

- BALDWIN.**—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich. Trees very vigorous, upright and productive; considered in Massachusetts the *best winter apple*. Dec. to March.
- BAILY SWEET.**—Very large, deep red, flesh tender, rich and sweet; a superb and excellent sweet apple; originated in Wyoming county, N. Y. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower. Nov. to Jan.
- BELLFLOWER,** (BELLEFLEUR) **YELLOW.**—Large, yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side, flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. The tree is a free grower and a good bearer. Nov. to April.
- BOURRASSA.**—Large, reddish russet, rich and highly flavored; esteemed as one of the very best in Lower Canada, and in Maine and Vermont. Oct. to March.
- BLUE PEARMAIN.**—Very large, dark purplish red, covered with bloom, juicy and pleasant, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower, moderate bearer, very popular in New England. October to January.
- BEAUTY OF KENT.**—A large, striped, beautiful English Apple, of medium quality. Tree strong and productive. Nov. to Dec.
- BROADWELL.**—A large, fine sweet apple, very popular in some parts of Ohio; a good grower and bearer. January to April.
- BELMONT,** (Gate.)—Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek and distinct carmine dots; tender, mild and fine flavored. Tree a fair grower and very productive; succeeds very well in N. Ohio, and W. New York. Nov. to Feb.
- DANVER'S WINTER SWEET.**—Medium size, greenish yellow, with often a brownish cheek; tender, rich and sweet. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. Nov. to March.
- DUTCH MIGNONNE.**—A very large, beautiful and excellent apple, a native of Holland, orange yellow, marked with russet and faint streaks of red, fine flavored. Tree erect and good bearer. Nov. to March.
- DOMINIE,** (Wells of Ohio?)—A large, fine striped apple, resembling the Rambo; a fine grower and profuse bearer; succeeds very well in nearly all the western states; attains a great size in Illinois and Iowa. Dec. to April.
- FALLAWATER,** (Faldenwälder, Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large and handsome well marked apple, from Pennsylvania, quality good. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundant. Nov. to March.

- FAMEUSE.**—Medium size, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender and delicious. Tree vigorous, with dark wood; a beautiful and fine fruit; succeeds particularly well in the north. Nov. to Jan.
- GREEN SWEETING.**—Medium size, greenish, tender, sweet and spicy; one of the very best long keeping sweet apples. Tree a moderate, erect grower. Nov. to May.
- HEWES VIRGINIA CRAB.**—Highly esteemed in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and other southern states for cider.
- HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH.**—Large, striped, yellow and red, tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and great bearer. Native of Massachusetts. Nov. to Jan.
- JONATHAN.**—Medium size, striped red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy and rich, with much of the Spitzenberg character, shoots light colored, slender and spreading; very productive; a native of Kingston, N. Y. Nov. to April.
- KING (of TOMPKINS Co.)**—A superb red apple, of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a good grower and bearer, hardy. Nov. to March.
- LYMAN'S PUMPKIN SWEET, (Pound Sweet).**—A very large, round, greenish apple, excellent for baking. Tree one of the most vigorous and productive. Oct. to Dec.
- LADY APPLE, POMME D'API**—A beautiful little dessert fruit, flat, pale yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. The tree forms a dense, erect head, and bears large crops of fruit in clusters; the fruit sells for the highest price in New York, London and Paris. Nov. to May. There are four or five varieties of these described by authors, but this is the best.
- LADIES' SWEET.**—Large, roundish, green and red, nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly and perfumed, shoots slender, but erect; a good bearer. Originated in Newburg, N. Y.; one of the best winter sweet apples. Nov. to May.
- MONMOUTH PIPPIN, (Red Cheek Pippin.)**—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine, red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. Keeps well till March or April.
- MINISTER.**—Large, oblong, striped greenish yellow and red; 2d quality. Tree vigorous and a great bearer. Nov. to Jan.
- MOTHER.**—Large, red, flesh very tender, rich and aromatic. Tree a good bearer, succeeds well in the north; supposed to have originated in Worcester county, Mass. Nov. to Jan.
- MELON, (Norton's.)**—Large, pale, whitish yellow and vermillion red; flesh tender, juicy, almost melting and spicy. A most beautiful and delicious fruit; originated in East Bloomfield, N. Y. The tree is rather a slow grower, but a good bearer; retains its freshness from October to April.
- NORTHERN SPY.**—Large, striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of flavor and appearance till July. The tree is a remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer; like all trees of the same habit, it requires good culture, and an occasional thinning out of the branches, to admit the sun and air fully to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than most other varieties.
- NEWTON PIPPIN.**—One of the most celebrated of American apples, on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and on the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture. Tree a slow, feeble grower, with rough bark. Nov. to June.
- ORTLEY, (White Detroit, White Bellflower, Warren Pippin, Jersey Greening, Woolman's Long, &c.)**—A large, oblong apple, of the first quality; succeeds poorly here, but well in the west. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. Dec. to March.
- PECK'S PLEASANT.**—Large, pale yellow, with a brown cheek, very smooth and fair; flesh firm and rich, approaching the flavor of a Newton Pippin. Tree erect and a good bearer. Nov. to April.
- PRYOR'S RED.**—Large, russety, red; excellent quality; valuable in Kentucky and south west. Dec. to April.

- PARADISE WINTER SWEET.**—A large, handsome, yellow and red apple from Pennsylvania. Tree a fine grower and bearer; succeeds well west and south. Dec. to March.
- POMME GRISE.**—Small, grayish russet, very rich and highly flavored. Tree a moderate grower, but good bearer; very valuable in the north; is frequently shipped from Canada to England. Nov. to April.
- RAWLES JANET, (Never Fail.)**—Medium to large size, yellow, striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a prolific bearer. One of the longest keepers and best apples in the south and south-west.
- RAMBO.**—Medium size, streaked and mottled, yellow and red, tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a good grower and bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the south; Oct. to Dec., in the north.
- REINETTE, CANADA.**—Very large, flattened, ribbed, dull yellow, flesh firm, juicy and rich. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. In France it is considered the largest and best apple, and proves excellent here; it keeps better for being picked early. Nov. to March.
- RED CANADA, (Old Nonsuch, of Massachusetts.)**—Medium size, red, with white dots, flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a slender grower; one of the best apples. Nov. to May.
- RHODE ISLAND GREENING.**—Every where well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous, always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert or cooking. Towards the south it ripens in the fall, but in the north keeps well until March or April.
- RIBSTON PIPPIN.**—Large, striped yellow and red, crisp, juicy, sprightly. Tree spreading and productive. Oct. or Nov. A celebrated English apple; succeeds well in the most northern localities.
- ROME BEAUTY.**—Large, yellow and light red, handsome, medium quality; a good bearer. Dec. to May. Ohio.
- RUSSET, GOLDEN.**—Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a fine grower, with light colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; bears well; popular and extensively grown in western New York. Nov. to April.
- RUSSET, ENGLISH.**—Medium size, greenish, yellow russet, flesh crisp, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree stout and upright; a certain and exceedingly productive bearer. Keeps till June.
- RUSSET, ROXBURY OR BOSTON.**—Medium size to large, surface rough, greenish, covered with russet, flavor indifferent. Tree vigorous, spreading, and a great bearer, keeps till June. Its great popularity is owing to its productiveness and long keeping.
- SWAAR.**—Large, pale lemon yellow, with dark dots, flesh tender, rich and spicy. Tree a moderate, erect grower, with dark shoots, and large gray buds; with good culture it is one of the very best of apples. Nov. to May.
- SEEK-NO-FURTHER, (Westfield.)**—Medium to large, striped with dull red, and slightly russeted, flesh tender, rich and excellent. Tree a good grower and bearer, and fruit always fair. Nov. to Feb.
- SPITZENBURG, ESOPUS.**—Large, deep red, with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom, flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. Tree rather a feeble, slow grower, and moderate bearer; esteemed in this State as one of the very best. Nov. to April.
- SMITH'S CIDER.**—Large, handsome, red and yellow, juicy, acid; quality medium; a fine grower and bearer; succeeds well in the south and west, not so well here. Nov. to February.
- SWEET PEARMAN.**—Medium size, dull red, striped, slightly russety; rich, sweet, excellent. Dec. to March.
- TALMAN'S SWEETING.**—Medium size, pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red, flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive. Nov. to April.

- TWENTY OUNCE.**—A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. Tree an upright, compact grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich; popular in the markets. Oct. to Jan.
- TEWKSBURY WINTER BLUSH.**—Small, yellow, with a red cheek, flesh firm, juicy and fine flavored; a remarkable long keeper. Tree a rapid, erect grower; suits the south best, as it requires a long season to mature it. Origin, New Jersey. January to July.
- VANDERVERE.**—Medium size, yellow striped with red, and becoming deep crimson next the sun; flesh yellow, rich and fine. Tree a fair grower and good bearer; succeeds best on light, warm dry soils. Oct. to March.
- WAGENER.**—Medium to large size, deep red in the sun, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree very productive; a new and excellent variety, recently introduced from Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y. Dec. to May.
- WINTER PEARMAN.**—Medium size, dull red stripes on a yellowish ground, flesh tender, pleasant and aromatic; a moderate grower and bearer, best on warm soil. Nov. to March.
- WELLS' SWEETING.**—A good sweet apple, of medium size; from Newburgh, N. Y.
- WHITE SEEK-NO-FURTHER.**—A fine New England apple, supposed by some to be identical with the Ortley, but is distinct; large, roundish, oblong, fair; good quality. Tree a good grower and bearer. Nov. to March.
- WINE SAP.**—Large, roundish, deep red, medium quality, keeps well. Tree a fair grower and good bearer, succeeds well in the west, and is there valuable. Not grown here in orchards. Dec. to May.

CLASS IV.—APPLES for ORNAMENT or PRESERVING.

- GOLDEN BEAUTY.**—Medium size, yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful.
- RED SIBERIAN CRAB.**—Small, about an inch in diameter, yellow, with scarlet cheek, beautiful. Tree is vigorous and erect, bears when two or three years old. Sept. and Oct.
- LARGE RED SIBERIAN CRAB.**—Nearly twice as large as the above, but similar in appearance and quality. Trees grow large. Sept. and Oct.
- YELLOW SIBERIAN CRAB.**—Nearly as large as the last, and of a beautiful golden yellow.
- LARGE YELLOW CRAB.**—Larger than any of the preceding, pale yellow, with a tint of red in the sun. Tree a vigorous and rapid grower.

The above are the most important varieties. The Currant is small, about the size of a currant, then there are several new ones, as the *Oblong*, *Rivers' Large*, *Transparent*, &c. The Double Flowering, a very showy tree in bloom, will be found among Ornamental Trees.

The Crabs are all highly ornamental both in blossom and fruit, and the fruit much esteemed for preserving. They bear quite young and in great profusion.

Additional Varieties of Apples.

The following varieties are in our collection; many of them are new and untested, others are not of sufficient value to be placed on the select lists. Dwarf trees of some and scions of others can be supplied.

For the sake of convenience, we place the native and foreign sorts in separate sections.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Bars.	Hightop Sweeting.	Red Russet.
Bedford Winter Sweet.	Hall.	Rueman.
Barret.	Hollow Core Pippin.	Richard.
Boxford.	Hartford Sweet.	Ritter.
Butter.	Heister.	Superb Sweet.
Bohannan.	Hocking.	Sweet Rambo.
Bonum.	Johnson.	Striped Sweet.
Bottle Green.	John May.	Sawyer Sweet.
Bake Apple.	Jefferson Co. Apple.	Soulard.
Buckingham.	Kelsey.	Sutton Beauty.
Cole's Quince.	Kilham, Hill.	Summer Pippin.
Chandler.	Keim Apple.	Sweet June.
Clyde Beauty.	Kirkbridge White.	Superb.
Custard Apple.	Kentucky Harvest.	Swamp Apple.
Chenango Strawberry.	Lebanon Sweet.	Stone Heap.
Cooper's Redling.	Long Stem.	Sylvester.
Daniel.	London Pippin.	Skippback.
Detroit Red.	Lewis Sweet.	Townsend.
Eustis.	Leland Pippin.	Turn of the Lane.
Early Ripe.	Mouse Apple.	Tinmouth.
Early Tart.	Miller.	Tuft's Baldwin.
Early Jack.	Marks.	Virginia Greening.
Fulton.	McLean's Favorite.	Virginia Red Streak.
Fullerton Sweet.	Middle.	White Pippin.
Fall Greening.	Maine Apple.	Warren Pippin.
Flat Sweet.	New Gravenstein.	White Winter Pearmain.
Granny Earle.	Nodhead.	White Spitzenberg.
Golden Apple.	Never Sink.	Winter Sweet.
Genesee Chief.	President.	Wright Apple.
Gifford Apple.	Piper.	White Robinson.
Green Skin.	Princecy.	Wilson Sweet.
Gully.	Pomona.	Yost.
Gross.	Pfeiffer.	Yacht.
Hooker.	Pickman.	

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Amelia.	Borovitsky.	Du Roi.
Api Noir.	Belle de Brissac.	Doux d'Argent.
Alfriston.	Calville rouge d'Ete.	Des Femmes.
Alexander.	Cole, or Scarlet Perfume.	Donkaler.
Ashmead's Kernel.	Canfield.	Dunelow Seedling.
Api Rose.	Calville d'Autumn.	Early Nonpareil.
Belle Fille of Normandy.	Claudia de Provens.	Fenouillet Anis.
Belle des Jardins.	Christiana.	Forfar Pippin.
Barbara.	Cardinal de Juillet.	Fenouillet d'Paris.
Beachenwell.	Cornish Gilliflower.	Flower of Kent.
Bedfordshire Foundling.	Court Pendu Plat.	Golden Harvey.
Blenheim Pippin.	Coe's Golden Drop.	Gros Pigeonnet.

Gooseberry Apple.	Peach.	Roseau.
Golden Reinette.	Princess Royal.	Reinette d'Angleterre.
Gros Verte.	Pomme d' lustre.	" Musque.
Gloria Mundi.	Pigeonette Jerusalem.	Rambour d'Ete.
Hubbard's Pearmain.	" Rouen.	Reine des Reinette.
Hornmead's do	Parrot Reinette.	Rambour d'Hiver.
Hertfordshire do	Pitmaston Russet.	Ross Nonpareil.
Hoskreiger.	Pigeonette Rouge.	Riviere.
Hambledon Doux.	Rambour Papleu.	Seedless Reinette.
Imperial or Magnifique.	Red Bretagne.	Scarlet Nonpareil.
Josephine.	Reinette Triumphant.	Sturmer Pippin.
Jacques Libel.	" Onze.	Scarlet Eye.
Kata Sinap.	" Pippin.	Stulton Nonpareil.
Kiddleston Pippin.	" Franche.	Sykehouse Russet.
King of Pippins.	" d'Or.	Sanspareil.
Kirk's Lord Nelson.	" Thouin.	Tetofsky.
Large Borsdorfer.	" de Caux.	Transparent Jaune.
Laquier.	" d'Esperin.	Tower of Glamis.
Madelaine Rouge.	" d' Versailles.	Unique.
Menagere.	" d'Anmel.	Vermillion d'Ete.
Margil.	" d'Angers.	Warnersoling.
Mannington Pearmain.	" d' Lelieur.	Waltham Abbey.
Montalivct.	" Suisse.	White Nonpareil.
Mignonne d'Hiver.	" Dolbear.	Winter Marjoline.
Nouvelle Imperiale.	" Wortley.	Wormsley Pippin.
Oslin.	" d'Canterbury.	Yellow Ingestrie.
Priestly.	Rose Blanc,	

SOUTHERN VARIETIES.

The following are some of the principal varieties recommended by experienced fruit growers in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, &c. Our best Northern varieties of Summer Apples, and even some of our Fall varieties succeed as well in the South as in the North, our Winter varieties failing in respect to keeping qualities.

In White's "Gardening for the South" the Fall Pippin is described as a splendid apple in Georgia, ripening in August. All our Fall Apples ripen there in late summer.

- BERRY—Large green, with red stripes; winter.
- BLACKSHEAR—Very large, white; winter.
- CAMAK'S SWEET—Large yellow; winter.
- CARTER—Medium size, fine quality; winter.
- CHESTNUT—Large yellow; winter.
- CULLASAGA—Large red; winter.
- DAHLONEGA—Large; autumn.
- DISHARON—Large yellow; autumn.
- DUCKETT—Winter.
- EQUINETEE—Large red, fine quality; late fall and winter.
- HOMONY—Medium size, red; summer.
- JUNALUSKEE—Large yellow russet; winter.
- JULIAN—Medium size, yellow; summer.
- MAVERICK SWEET—Large red sweet; winter.
- MANGUM—Medium size; autumn.
- MCCLOUD'S FAMILY—Summer.
- NICK-A-JACK—Very large, dull red; winter.
- RED WARRIOR—Very large, red, winter; long keeper.
- RED FALL PIPPIN—Large dark red; autumn.
- SHOCKLEY—Medium size, yellow and red; a long keeper and great bearer; one of the most valuable Southern Winter Apples.
- WALL—Large, fine; winter.
- WILLOW TWIG—Medium size, red and green; winter.
- YOPP'S FAVORITE—Large, good quality; autumn.

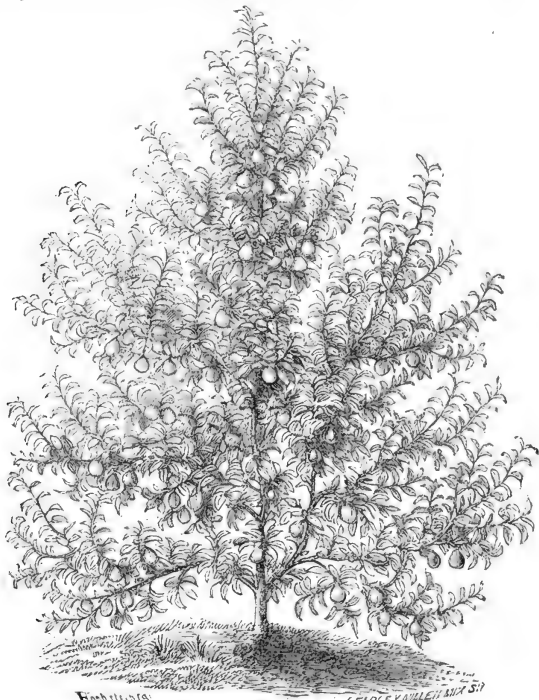
SELECT PEARS.

The following list includes most of those which have been well tested, and proved valuable.

Those designated by a *, are of American origin. A special list of those which we find particularly well suited to the quince stock, will be found at the end of the general list.

GATHERING PEARS.—One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; Autumn Pears at least a fortnight; and Winter Pears as nearly as possible about the time the trees stop growing. If left on till the commencement of the fall of the leaf they will be injured. A pear ripened on the tree is generally not fit to be eaten.



BELLE LUCRATIVE PEAR.

SYNONYM—FONDANTE D'AUTOMNE.

The above drawing was made by Mr. HOCHESTEIN, from a specimen tree in our Nursery, about eight years old in full bearing, and is intended to illustrate the Pyramidal mode of training.

This Pear, whether we consider its vigor, hardiness and productiveness, or the excellence of its fruit, is without a superior among all the old and new sorts. It is also one of the few sorts well adapted to the Quince. Ripe latter end of September and beginning of October.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

STANDARD TREES, on Pear Stocks, 2 to 3 years old,.....	50 cts. each.
DWARF and PYRAMIDAL TREES, on Quince, 2 years old,.....	50 “
EXTRA SIZED BEARING TREES, from \$1 upwards, according to size, age and form.	

Those who wish to purchase by the hundred or in larger quantities, will be furnished with a wholesale price list.

CLASS I.—SUMMER PEARS.

- AMIRE JOANNET.**—Retained only on account of its earliness. The tree is a fine grower on both pear and quince, and a profuse bearer; fruit small, pale yellow and sweet. 20th to last of July.
- ANANAS D'ETE.**—A large, handsome pear, resembling the Bartlett, though usually not so long; ripens about the same time. A fair grower and good bearer.
- BEURRE GIFFARD.**—A new, excellent variety, large and better than the Madelaine, and ripening shortly after it. Tree slender, but healthy; hardy, a free grower and very productive.
- BEAUPRESENT D'ARTOIS.**—A good, juicy, half melting pear, large size. Tree very vigorous and productive. Sept.
- ***BLOODGOOD.**—An American pear of the first quality; medium size, buttery, melting and rich. Tree is a fair grower and good bearer. Aug.
- BARTLETT.**—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A good, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.
- ***BRANDYWINE.**—Medium size, yellow and russet, melting, high-flavored, first rate. A free grower and productive. Sept.
- ***CANANDAIGUA.** (Catherine).—A good bearer, resembling the Bartlett very much, but not quite so large or so good; about same season; a good grower and bearer; of doubtful origin.
- DOYENNE D'ETE.** (Summer Doyenne).—A beautiful, melting, sweet pear, rather small. Tree a fine grower and bearer. 1st of August.
- ***DEARBORN'S SEEDLING.**—Rather below medium size, pale yellow, melting and delicious. Tree a rapid fine grower, and bears young and profusely; one of the very best early summer pears, ripe immediately after the Bloodgood. About the last of August.
- DUCHESSE DE BERRY D'ETE.**—Medium size, yellow and red; beautiful, melting, sweet and fine. Tree a free grower and good bearer. Sept.
- ***KINGSESSING.** (Leech's).—Large, of a greenish yellow color; rich, buttery and delicately flavored. A free, fair grower, from Philadelphia. Aug. and Sept.
- ***KIRTLAND.**—A seedling of the Seckel, by Prof. Kirtland of Ohio; medium size, cinnamon russet, beautiful, melting, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. Sept.
- MADELAINE.** (Citron des Carmes).—One of the earliest fine pears; ripe last of July and first of August; melting and sweet. Tree a fine grower and very productive.
- ***MOYAMENSING.** (Smith's).—Originated in Philadelphia; large size, buttery, melting and fine flavored; decays soon. Tree is a fair grower. Aug.
- ***OTT'S SEEDLING.**—A seedling of the Seckel, from Philadelphia; small or medium, yellow, melting and fine flavored. Tree a stout, erect grower, and productive. Aug. and Sept.
- ***OSBAND'S SUMMER.**—A medium sized, excellent fruit, melting, mild and pleasant flavored. Tree a fair, erect grower, and very productive. Middle of August. Origin in Wayne county, N. Y.
- ***PINNEO.** (Boston).—Medium size, handsome, yellow, with red cheek, melting; nearly first rate, requires to be gathered early; recently introduced by Mr. Hovey under the name of Boston. Sept.

ROUSSELET STUTTGART.—Medium size, or rather small, greenish yellow and brown. half melting, juicy and fine flavored. Tree a good grower and very productive. Aug. and Sept.

ROSTIEZER.—Medium size, yellowish green, with a brown cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and high flavored. The tree is vigorous, with dark colored shoots; of German origin. Sept.

***TYSON.**—Rather above medium size, melting, juicy, sweet and fine flavored. Tree very vigorous and rapid grower; one of the finest summer varieties; origin, Jenkintown, Pa. Sept.

***WASHINGTON.**—A medium sized, beautiful, and very good pear, native of Delaware. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Middle of Sept.

CLASS II.—SELECT AUTUMN PEARS.

***ANDREWS.**—A fine, popular Massachusetts variety, medium size, fair, melting and sweet. Tree very productive and hardy. Middle of Sept.

ARCH DUC CHARLES.—Large, pale yellow, melting, very sweet, fine. Tree vigorous, productive and handsome. Sept. and Oct.

BARONNE DE MELLO.—A new and fine pear, medium size, russety, melting and high flavored; vigorous and productive. Oct.

***BUFFAM.**—Resembles the White Doyenne; buttery, sweet and fine flavored. Tree remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with light reddish brown shoots. Last of Sept.

BEURRE BOSC.—A large and beautiful russety pear, very distinct, with a long neck, melting or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. A good grower, though rather irregular, and bears well. Sept. and Oct.

BEURRE D'AMANLIS.—A large, melting pear, resembling the Brown Buerre, and with the same high vinous flavor. A fine grower, has robust shoots and large, glossy, dark green foliage. Sept. and Oct.

BEURRE D'AMANLIS PANACHE.—In quality similar to the preceding, but the wood and fruit curiously striped with red and yellow, like the striped Madeleine and Doyenne.

BEURRE AMANDE.—Large greenish russet, melting, rich, fine; hardy and productive; has an almond flavor. Oct. It is known as B. Judes, Long de Nakourts, and other names.

BEURRE D'ANJOU, (Ne Plus Mauris of the French).—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower, and good bearer. Oct. and Nov.

BEURRE DIEL.—One of the largest pears; buttery, rich and fine, sometimes gritty at the core on pear stock; generally first rate on the quince. Growth very strong and rapid, with large roundish leaves. Oct. and Nov., and if picked early and ripened gradually in the house, may be kept to December.

BUERRE LANGELIER.—Large, greenish, yellow and red; melting and fine. Tree a superb grower, not an early bearer. Dec.

BUERRE CLAIRGEAU.—Very large pyriform, yellow and red, texture of Buerre Bosc, nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a good grower and an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent fruit, one of the finest late acquisitions. Oct. to Nov.

BEURRE HARDY.—A new pear of good size, melting and fine. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Oct.

BEURRE GOLDEN OF BILBOA.—A large and beautiful pear of the first quality, buttery and melting, with a rich, sprightly flavor. A fair, upright, handsome grower. Sept. and Oct.

BEURRE GOUBAULT.—Medium size, roundish, full of juice, melting and sweet. Tree vigorous, productive, and bears very young. Sept.

BEURRE SUPERFIN.—A new, large, fine, melting pear, of sprightly sub-acid flavor, like the old Brown Beurre, which is superceded. Oct.

BEURRE DE WATERLOO, (Fondante des Charnense, Duc de Brabant, Desire Van Mons, &c.)—A new, large, handsome pear of first quality, of a honied sweetness and delicate perfume. A good grower and bearer. Oct.

- BONNE D'EZEE**, (Bonne des Zees).—A new Belgian variety, large, beautifully colored, yellow and red; juicy, melting and perfumed. Tree a fair, erect grower. Sept. to Oct.
- BERGAMOTTE CADETTE**, (Beurre Beauchamps).—A medium size, melting pear. Tree a good grower and very prolific. Ripe in November, and keeps well till December.
- BERGAMOT GANSELS**.—Medium to large size, roundish, skin rough, brown, flesh melting, juicy, rich and high flavored; rather a poor grower, with slender, spreading branches; a tardy bearer. Oct.
- BEZI DE MONTIGNY**.—A very fair, medium sized fruit, melting and sweet, with a pleasant, musky flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Oct.
- BELLE LUCRATIVE**, (Fondante d'Automne).—Large, melting and delicious. A fair, upright grower, and bears early and abundantly; first quality in all respects. Sept. and Oct.
- COLMAR VAN MONS OR SURPASS VIRGALIEU**.—Medium size, melting and delicious. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Sept. and Oct.
- COMTE DE LAMY**.—A medium sized, rich, fine pear. A moderate grower, and bears well. Oct.
- *DIX**.—A large, fine pear, originated near Boston, melting, juicy and rich; first quality. Tree a fair grower, with erect, slender, yellowish shoots; a tardy bearer. Oct.
- DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME**.—The largest of all our good pears. It attains its highest perfection on the quince, and is a beautiful, vigorous tree. Oct. and Nov.
- DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS**.—A new, large, handsome and delicious pear; a fair grower, and bears quite young and abundantly. Oct.
- DOYENNE BOUSSOCK**.—A new, large pear of good quality, resembles the White Doyenne. Tree a strong, rapid grower and abundant bearer. Sept. and Oct.
- DOYENNE WHITE**.—A well known and almost universally esteemed variety, of the highest excellence. Tree a vigorous grower, productive and hardy; succeeds well all over the West. Oct. and Nov.
- DOYENNE GRAY**.—Similar in quality to the preceding; fruit of a reddish russet color. Tree not quite so strong a grower.
- DOYENNE PANACHE**, (Striped Doyenne).—Similar in character to the White; wood and fruit are curiously striped.
- DOYENNE ROBIN**.—Medium to large, round, dull yellow, melting, first rate. Tree a free grower and productive. Oct.
- FORELLE, OR TROUT PEAR**.—A beautiful German pear, finely speckled, buttery, melting and rich; bears early and profusely. Nov. and Dec.
- FLEMISH BEAUTY**.—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Sept. and Oct.
- *FULTON**.—A native pear, round and russety, melting, rich and excellent; hardy and vigorous; succeeds well in the North, where many others are tender. Oct. and Nov.
- GRATIOLI OF JERSEY**.—Large, greenish yellow, melting, sweet, first rate. Tree stout, erect and stiff in habit; bears well. Oct.
- *HOWELL**.—One of the finest American pears, large, handsome, sweet, melting. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Sept. and Oct.
- HENRY 4TH**.—A medium sized, melting, delicious pear, a free, stout grower, and a most profuse bearer. Sent from French nurseries as "Ananas." Sept.
- HENKEL**.—Large, pyriform, with long stem, pale yellow, melting and excellent. Tree a fair grower. Sept. and Oct.
- *HEATHCOT**.—A buttery, melting, fine flavored pear, about the size of White Doyenne; hardy and productive. Sept.
- JALOUSIE FONTENAY VENDEE**.—Medium to large, dull yellow or russet, melting, sprightly, first rate. Tree an erect, fine grower and most profuse bearer. Sept. and Oct.
- *JONES' SEEDLING**.—From Pennsylvania; small, yellow, russet, first quality. Tree vigorous and fine. Oct.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY, (Louise Bonne d'Avranche).—A large, beautiful, first rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, buttery and rich. Tree a rapid, erect grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince; should be in all collections. Sept. and Oct.

LIBERALE.—A large, pyriform pear, resembling Dix, greenish yellow, with a thick marbling of dark russet; stalk $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; calyx open, shallow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet; an excellent pear.

MARIE LOUISE.—A large, melting pear of the first quality; the tree is a straggling, crooked grower, but hardy, and bears young and abundantly. Sept. and Oct.

NOUVEAU POITEAU.—Large, greenish yellow and russet, melting and good. Tree an erect, strong, fine grower and a good bearer. Oct.

NAPOLEON.—A large, juicy, melting, fine fruit. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; bears young, ripens in November, and may be kept till December.

NANTAIS.—Large, greenish, melting, sweet as honey. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. Oct.

*ONONDAGA.—See Swan's Orange.

*OSWEGO BEURRE.—From Oswego, N. Y., medium size, melting, with a rich vinous flavor. Tree very hardy and productive. Ripens from Oct. to Dec.

*PRATT.—Large, roundish oblong, lemon yellow, sweet and excellent. Tree a fair grower and productive. Sept.

PARADISE D'AUTOMNE.—A large, fine, melting pear of the first quality; resembles Beurre Bosc in shape and color. Tree vigorous, but irregular; bears well. Nov.

*SECKEL.—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower; makes a beautiful tree, either as standard or pyramid. Sept. and Oct.

ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGE.—Large, pyriform, yellow and red, handsome, melting and good; variable. Tree beautiful, erect, pyramidal. Nov.

*SHELDON.—A new pear of the very first quality, from Wayne Co., N. Y., large, round russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Tree erect and handsome, and bears well Oct. and Nov.

ST. GHSLAIN.—A medium sized, fine, melting pear. Tree a rapid, upright and beautiful grower and good bearer. Sept.

*STEVENS' GENESEE.—A large, roundish, handsome, melting pear. Tree vigorous and highly productive; a native of Monroe Co., N. Y. Sept. and Oct.

ST. ANDRE.—Large, pale yellow, melting, sweet as honey. Tree erect and beautiful, productive. Sept. and Oct.

*SWAN'S ORANGE, (Onondaga).—A very large, melting, high flavored pear, sometimes slightly astringent. Tree vigorous, hardy and extremely productive. Oct. and Nov.

URBANISTE, (Beurre Picquery of the French).—A large, melting, buttery pair of first quality. Tree a moderate, compact, beautiful grower. Oct. and Nov.

VAN MONS LEON LE CLERC.—A magnificent, large pear, 4 or 5 inches long and 3 in diameter, melting, buttery and rich; growth erect and fine, with large, luxuriant foliage; bears young and abundantly, but the bark is cracked and appears unhealthy while young.

CLASS III.—SELECT WINTER PEARS.

BEURRE D'AREMBERG.—Medium to large size, melting, with a rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; ripens well. Tree a moderate grower and bearer. Dec. and Jan.

BEURRE EASTER, (Doyenne d'Hiver of the French).—A large, roundish, oval fruit, yellow with a red cheek, melting and rich. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince; keeps all winter. The best keeping table pear we have yet tested.

BEURRE GRIS D'HIVER NOUVEAU.—A large, melting, first rate early winter fruit. Tree a moderate and irregular grower, but good bearer. Keeps till Feb.

- BEZY SANSPAREIL.**—Medium to large, roundish, yellow, melting, sweet and good. Keeps well till Feb. or March. Tree vigorous, very erect and productive.
- BERGAMOTTE D'ESPEREN.**—Promises to be one of the most valuable keeping pears. Tree a fine grower. Dec. to April.
- *COLUMBLA.**—An American variety, large, melting and rich. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. Dec. and Jan.
- CATHILLAC.**—A very large, round pear. Tree vigorous and productive. Keeps till February; for stewing.
- CHAPTAL.**—A large pear, resembles Duchesse de Angouleme. Tree vigorous and productive. Jan. to March; for stewing.
- DOYENNE D'HIVER D'ALEXCON, OR NOUVEAU.**—A new, long keeping variety, resembling the Easter Beurre. Tree vigorous, and makes a beautiful pyramid on the quince; an abundant bearer.
- DOYENNE GOUBAULT.**—A new winter sort of large size, good quality, and keeps well. Tree a moderate grower, sickly in appearance, but most abundant bearer. Dec. to Jan.
- DOYENNE SIEULLE, (Sieulle.)**—Medium size, roundish, an excellent, melting, rich pear. Tree a free, upright grower and good bearer. Dec. to Jan.
- EPINE DUMAS, (Duc de Bordeaux.)**—Medium size, yellow, handsome, melting, fine. Tree a good grower and bears profusely. Dec.
- FIGUE D'ALEXCON.**—Medium to large, greenish brown and russet, melting, juicy and good. Tree vigorous, handsome grower, hardy and good bearer. Dec. and Jan.
- FONDANTE DE NOEL.**—Medium to large size, handsome, quality good. Tree a fair grower and very productive.
- GLOUT MORCEAU.**—A large, excellent, melting pear. Tree forms a perfect and beautiful pyramid on the quince, but needs to be five or six years old even on the quince, before it yields a crop of fine pears; very distinct in wood, foliage and habit. Dec. to Jan.
- INCONNUE VAN MONS.**—Medium size, melting, sweet. Tree hardy, productive and a fair grower. Dec. to Jan.
- JAMINETTE.**—Large, roundish, russety, half melting, good. Tree one of the most vigorous and beautiful, with large, rich, glossy leaves. Jan. and Feb.
- JOSEPHINE DE MALINES.**—A new Flemish winter pear, medium size, melting and rich. Tree is a moderate grower, with small leaves, very productive; keeps till spring; does not ripen unless well grown.
- *LAWRENCE.**—A fine, melting pear, a native of Long Island. Tree a fair grower, a regular and abundant bearer. Dec.
- PASSE COLMAR.**—Large, buttery and rich. Tree a fine, free grower; exceedingly productive. Dec.
- POUND, (Angora, Uvedales, St. Germain, &c.)**—A monstrous fruit, and very beautiful, yellow, with red cheek. Tree very vigorous and productive. For stewing.
- *ST. GERMAIN, PRINCES.**—A medium sized, juicy, fine flavored fruit; ripens in the cellar like an apple; a moderate grower, good bearer and very hardy. Dec. to Jan.
- ST. GERMAIN.**—An old variety, large, melting and sweet. Tree a good grower and bearer. Dec. to Jan. There is a striped variety.
- VICAR OF WINKFIELD, OR LE CURE.**—A large, long pear, fair and handsome, of good quality. Tree a beautiful, vigorous grower and very productive. Nov. to Jan.
- WINTER NELIS.**—One of the best early winter pears, medium size, melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor; tree is a rather slender, straggling grower; does not succeed well on the quince. Nov. to Jan.

Special Collection of Pears,

FOR CULTIVATION ON THE QUINCE.

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, are hardy and bear well.

We might add many others which appear to succeed well on the quince with fair treatment. Such as are now in our own grounds in a flourishing state, after being 10 to 12 years planted. The following, however, cannot fail to make durable and satisfactory trees:

SUMMER.—Roussellet Stuttgart, Tyson.

AUTUMN.—Belle Lucrative, Urbaniste, Duchess de Angouleme, Beurre de Anjou, Howell, Beurre Diez, Buffuin, Beurre Langelier, White Doyenne, Beurre Superfin.

WINTER.—Easter Beurre, Glout Moreau, Vicar of Winkfield, Jaminette, Doyenne, Sieulle, Figue de Alencon, Catillac, Doyenne de Alencon.

We would also name the following as among those which promise to succeed well on the quince:—Osband's Summer, Beurre Giffard, Seckel, Kingsessing, Beurre Hardy, Bezi de Montigny, Nouveau Poiteau, Jalousie Fontenay Vendee, Stevens Genesee, Comte d'Amey.

Additional List of Pears.

The following list embraces most of the promising new American and foreign varieties as well as some old ones, either not sufficiently known to go on the select list, or esteemed only in particular localities.

Trees of most of them, and scions of all can be supplied.

I.—VARIETIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN.

Augusta Dana, (<i>Dana</i> .)	Hageman, <i>from L. Island.</i>	Parsonage, <i>from N. Rochelle,</i>
America, (<i>Dana</i> .)	Huntingdon, <i>from N. Rochelle</i>	Pardee's Seedling, [<i>N. Y.</i>
Admirable, (<i>Dana</i> .)	Henrietta, (<i>Edwards</i> .) [<i>N. Y.</i>	Paddock, <i>from Vermont.</i>
Adams, <i>from Mass.</i>	Island.	Pendleton's Early York.
Cabot, <i>from Mass.</i>	Jenny's Seedling.	Rapalje's Seedling, <i>from L. I.</i>
Chancellor, <i>from Pa.</i>	Jackson, <i>from Ohio.</i>	Reading, <i>from Pa.</i>
Canak, <i>Southern.</i>	Johonnot, <i>from Mass.</i>	Raymond, <i>from Maine.</i>
Coit's Beurre, <i>from Ohio.</i>	Jefferson.	Richard.
Catherine Gardette, (<i>Brinckle</i>)	Knight's Seedling, <i>from R. I.</i>	Roe's Bergamot.
Darlington.	Lodge, <i>from Pa.</i>	Selleck, <i>from Vermont.</i>
Dikeman.	Lornax.	Schenk, or Hosenshenk, <i>from</i>
Don.	McLaughlin.	Shoemans. [<i>Pa.</i>
Democrat.	Monongahela.	Summer Francreal.
Dana's Seedling.	Muskingum.	Taylor.
Diller, EXCELSIOR, (<i>Dana</i> .)	Mansfield.	Tippecanoe.
Early Wharton.	Moore'spond.	Wilbur.
Elizabeth, (<i>Manning's</i> .)	Ontario, <i>from Geneva, N. Y.</i>	Wiest.
Earle's Seedling.	Petre.	Williamson.
Fredrika Bremer.	Pennsylvania.	Wolcott's Early.
General Taylor.	Pocahontas.	White's Seedling.
Hull.	Platt, <i>from Northern N. Y.</i>	Watson.

II.—FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Amiral, or Arbre Courbe, (<i>Van</i>	Auguste Royer.	Beurre Bachelier, (<i>Bachelier</i> .)
<i>Mons.</i>)	Avocat Nolis.	Beurre Benner.
Alex. Bivort, (<i>Bereckman's</i> .)	Belle de Bruxelles d'Hiver.	Beurre Bretonneau.
Alexandre Lambre.	Belle d'Auray.	Beurre Citron, (<i>Van Mons</i> .)
Alpha.	Belle des Templiers.	Beurre Davis.
Alexandrina.	Belle de Thouars.	Beurre Duhaume.
Ananas de Courtrai.	Beurre Adam.	Beurre Hamecher.
Abbe Edonards.	Beurre Berckmans.	Beurre de Koning, (<i>Van Mons</i>)
Alphonse Karr, (<i>Bereckman's</i> .)	Beurre Benoist.	Beurre Moire.

Beurre Milet of Angers.	De la Cour, (<i>Van Mons</i> .)	L. N. X., (<i>Breckman's</i>)
Beurre Navez.	Doyenne Rose.	La Juive.
Beurre Sterckmans, (<i>V. Mons</i> .)	Doyen Dillen.	Leoline de Printemps.
Beurre Blanc des Capucins.	Doyenne Sterckmans.	Louis Dupont.
Beurre Winter, (<i>River's</i> .)	Dr. Bouvier, (<i>Van Mons</i> .)	Monseigneur Affre.
Beurre Gens.	Duchesse de Mars.	Mollet's Guernsey Beurre.
Bezy de Malines.	De Lamartine.	Marie Parent.
Bezy d'Esperen.	Des Chasseurs.	Madame Ducar.
Bezy Tardif.	Delices de la Meuse.	* Madame Eliza
Bergamot d'Alama.	Desire Cornelis.	Madame Adelaide de Reves.
Bergamot, Gansel's Late.	Duc d'Orleans.	Maria de Nantes.
Bergamot d'Esperen.	Dumon Dumortier.	Paul Ambre.
Beurre de Montgeron.	Dr. Lentier.	Paul Thidens.
Beurre Stappoerts.	Dunmore.	Payency.
Beurre Chatenay.	Dupuy Charles.	Pius the 9th, (<i>Bivort</i> .)
Beurre Citron.	Emile d'Heyst.	Premices de Wagelwater.
Baron d'Ingelmunster.	Ermesinde.	Poire Morel.
Belle Fleuresienne.	Emilie Bivort, (<i>Bouvier</i> .)	Precilly.
Bergamotte Royale d'Hiver.	Elonie Bouvier.	Pengethly.
Beurre Copreck.	Eugene Van Berkelaer.	Phillipe Goes.
Beurre Antoinette.	Figue Verte.	Poire de Tongres.
Bon Gustave.	Figue de Naples.	Reins d'Hiver.
Bergamot Heimbouurg.	Ferdinand de Meester.	Royal Rousselet.
Beurre Dejonghe.	Frederick le Clerc, (<i>Breckman's</i> .)	Rondelet.
" de Nivelles.	Fondante de Malines.	Rousselet de Janvier.
" d'Hiver Nouveau.	Fleur de Neige.	Rouge de Vierge.
" Mauxion.	Dr. Capron.	Reine des Precoces.
" Woronzow.	Fortunee.	Rousselon.
Bezy Garnier.	Fence Pear, (<i>Breckman's</i> .)	Rokeby.
Catinka, (<i>Esperen</i> .)	Fulvie, (<i>Gregoire</i> .)	Sainte Dorothee.
Calebasse Monstrueuse.	Fondante Pariselle.	Soldat Laboureur.
Calebasse Delvigne.	" de Cuerne.	Suzette de Bavay.
Charles Smet, (<i>Van Mons</i> .)	" d'Ingendacl.	Sire Martin.
Colmar, (old) <i>Jan</i> .	Grand Soleil, (<i>Esperen</i> .)	Solitaire.
Colmar d'Ete. <i>Sept</i> .	Grande Bretagne, (<i>Van Mons</i> .)	Souvenir d'Esperen.
Comtesse d'Alot.	Gros Rousselet d'Aout.	Soie de Pologne.
Comte de Paris, (<i>Bivort</i> .)	Gros St. Michel.	Soulard Bergamot.
Chs. Frederick.	Ilacon's Incomparable, (<i>Eng-</i>	Seraphine Oryn.
Coter.	<i>lish</i> .)	Triomphe de Jodoigne, (<i>Bou-</i>
Coelina.	Henri, (<i>Bivort</i> .)	<i>vier</i> .)
Calebasse Bose.	Hericart de Thury.	Theodore, (<i>Van Mons</i> .)
Catherine Lambre.	Jules Bivort.	Van Assche, (<i>Bouvier</i> .)
Delices d'Hardenpont.	Limon, (<i>Belgian</i> .)	Victorine, (<i>Breckman's</i> .)
Delices de Lovenjoul, (<i>Van</i>	Laura de Glymes, (<i>Bivort</i> .)	Zephirin Gregoire.
Delices Van Mons. (<i>Mons</i> .)	La Marie.	Zephirin Louis of Gregoire.
Delices de Jodoigne, (<i>Bouvier</i> .)	Leopold 1st.	

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds well in all dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require.

For ORCHARDS, where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with 4 or 5 feet of clean trunk are preferable.

For DOOR YARDS, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free growing sorts, with erect habit and large foliage, are the most suitable.

For FRUIT GARDENS, and particularly those of moderate extent, and in localities where the bark of the trunk is liable to bursting, the pyramidal or conical trees, dwarf or low standards, with two or three feet of trunk, and the dwarfs, branching within a few inches of the ground, are the most appropriate and profitable.

Standards are budded on the Mazzard stock, and the others on the *Mahaleb*, or *St. Lucie*, the latter serves the same purpose for the cherry that the quince does for the pear, and the paradise for the apple. It makes the trees smaller and more prolific, and besides it may be root-pruned, like an apple or pear tree, in cases of superabundant vigor of growth. It will also flourish on many soils not adapted to the Mazzard stock. Our trees are grown upon dry and moderately rich soil, consequently the wood is well ripened and will bear transplanting into any climate. It should be understood that cherry trees forced into an excessive growth, by damp soils or powerful manures, cannot even stand the winter in the nursery with safety, while transplanting is almost certain death to them. Purchasers will do well to consider this.



KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK CHERRY.

The above drawing is from a specimen tree in our grounds, about ten years old, on the *Mahaleb* stock, trained in pyramidal form. We can recommend this mode of training for all Garden Cherry Trees, as superior in all respects to the old Standard form, requiring long ladders to reach the top, either to prune or gather the fruit. The trunk of the tree is always protected by the branches, and avoids the accidents and diseases which, in the Standard form, they never escape. No trees in our grounds have been more admired during the past seven or eight years than our Pyramidal Cherries. The *Mahaleb* stock readily adapts itself to almost every variety of soil, which the Mazzard cannot do.

PRICES OF CHERRY TREES.

STANDARD TREES, on Mazzard stocks, 2 years from bud, handsome, from 5 to 7 feet high.....	Each, 50 cts.
PYRAMIDAL TREES, on Mahaleb stocks, 2 years old from bud, well branched from the bottom.....	Each, 50 "
DWARF STANDARDS AND BUSHES, on the Mahaleb stocks.....	Each, 50 "

CLASS 1.—HEART CHERRIES.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Trees of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

AMERICAN AMBER.—Medium size, amber, shaded and mottled with bright red; tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; hangs very long on tree without rotting. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive. End of June till July.

BLACK HEART.—An excellent old variety, rather large, black, tender, juicy and rich. Tree grows large and is very prolific. Beginning of July.

BLACK EAGLE.—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and high flavored. Tree a rapid, stout grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Very large, purplish black, half tender, flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

BELLE D'ORLEANS.—A new, early French variety, medium size, pale red and white, tender and delicious. Tree a fine grower and bearer. Ripens just after Early Purple.

CHAMPAGNE, (Downing's).—Medium size, light red, fine flavored, very hardy and productive; a new variety, raised by Mr. Charles Downing of Newburgh, N. Y.

COE'S TRANSPARENT.—Medium size, pale amber, red and mottled next the sun, tender sweet and fine. End of June here. New; tree vigorous and erect.

DOWNTON.—A fine, large English variety; creamy white and red, tender and fine flavored. Tree a rapid grower. Ripens with Black Tartarian.

DOWNER'S LATE RED.—Rather large, light red, tender and juicy, slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and productive. Late.

DELICATE, (Kirtland).—Amber and red, beautiful, large sweet and fine.

EARLY WHITE HEART.—Medium size, yellowish white, red in the sun, tender and sweet. Growth moderately, vigorous and erect. Middle and last of June.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE.—Small to medium size, purple, tender, juicy and sweet. Growth slender and spreading. 1st to middle of June.

ELTON.—Large, pointed, pale yellow, nearly covered with light red, half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, spreading and irregular. End of June.

BIGGAREAU GROS COURET.—Has proved same as this.

GOV. WOOD.—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a good grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK.—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree a vigorous and very productive; branches spreading. Ripe a few days before the Black Tartarian.

KIRTLAND'S MARY.—Large, light red, marbled, sweet and delicious.

MANNING'S MOTTLED.—Rather large, amber shaded, and mottled distinctly with red, tender, sweet and delicious. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. End of June.

MAMMOTH, (Kirtland).—Very large, yellow and red, sweet, fine. Tree remarkable for its vigor and luxuriant foliage.

OHIO BEAUTY, (Dr. Kirtland).—Large, marbled, red, handsome, tender, good. Early, or about season of Knight's Early Black.

RIVERS' EARLY AMBER.—A new, English, early variety, closely resembling Early White Heart.

ROBERTS' RED HEART.—A large, bright red, tender, fine flavored variety, from Massachusetts. Tree hardy and a great bearer. Beginning of July.

THE DOCTOR. (Dr. Kirtland).—A medium sized, good variety, pale yellowish white and red, tender. Quite early.

WHITE FRENCH GUIGNE. (probably the "*Mirsier a gros fruit blanc*," of the French.) A distinct and beautiful cherry, rather large, creamy white; flesh tender and melting; juice colorless, sweet, with a scarcely perceptible degree of bitterness; not attacked by birds, like red and black cherries. Tree is vigorous and very productive. Middle of July.

WILKINSON.—Medium size, black, tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Ripens late; succeeds Downer's.

SPARHAWK'S HONEY.—Medium size, roundish, light red, tender, sweet and delicious; stone large. Tree a vigorous, pyramidal grower and very productive. Ripens with Downer's Late and hangs long on the tree; a great favorite with most people.

NOTE.—We have discarded Bauman's May, Burr's Seedling, and some others, on account of the trees being tender. Hardiness is becoming a very important quality.

CLASS II.—BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

These are chiefly distinguished from the preceding class by their firmer flesh. Their growth is vigorous, branches spreading, and foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

BIGARREAU NOIR HATIF. (Early Black Bigarreau).—Medium size, jet black, sweet, rich, fine. Tree fair, erect grower, and good bearer. Follows Early Purple.

AMERICAN HEART.—A fine, half tender, light red and white cherry. Tree very productive; spreading. Early, succeeding the White Heart.

BIGGARREAU OR YELLOW SPANISH.—Large, pale yellow with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light colored cherries. Tree vigorous and productive. End of June.

BUTTNER'S YELLOW.—Medium size, pale yellow, flesh crisp, juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. Its peculiar and beautiful color makes this sort desirable. End of July.

BLACK HAWK. (Dr. Kirtland).—A large, firm, black cherry, resembling the Black Eagle, but earlier, and much firmer. New.

CLEVELAND BIGARREAU. (Dr. Kirtland).—Large, clear red and yellow, juicy, sweet and rich. Tree fine grower, spreading and productive. Early.

GRIDLEY, OR APPLE CHERRY.—Medium size, dark brown, nearly black, flesh very firm, sprightly, sub-acid, high flavored. Tree grows rapidly and erect, and bears immense crops. Its firmness and lateness make it very valuable for market. Middle to last of July.

GREAT BIGARREAU.—A very large, beautiful, dark cherry, resembling Black Tartarian, but larger and firmer, and a few days later. Origin uncertain.

HOVEY.—Very large, amber and red, beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. July.

MONSTRUEUSE DE MEZEL.—A new French variety, very large dark brown, firm. Tree vigorous, spreading, irregular. Late; middle of July.

MADISON BIGARREAU.—Medium size, amber, covered with red in the sun, flesh half tender, sweet and fine flavored. End of June and beginning of July.

MERVEILLE DE SEPT.—A new French cherry, remarkable for its lateness. Ripens with us the last of August. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Fruit small, dark red, firm, rather dry and sweet; latest of the sweet cherries.

NAPOLÉON BIGARREAU.—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek, flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears enormous crops. Beginning of July.

ROCKPORT BIGGARREAU, (Dr. Kirtland).—Large, pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun, half tender, sweet and good. Tree remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.

TRADESCANT'S BLACK HEART, (Elkhorn).—Very large, black, very firm, juicy and good. Tree vigorous and upright, with peculiar gray bark. A great bearer, and so late as to be very valuable. Middle and last of July.

CLASS III.—DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of Cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red, like Belle de Choisy, to dark brown, like May Duke or Morello.

The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like Belle de Choisy and Reine Hortense, quite sweet, while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for Dwarfs and Pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreus are too tender.

BELLE DE CHOISY.—Medium size, amber shaded and mottled with red, tender, melting, sweet and rich; rather a shy bearer. Tree makes a pretty pyramid. End of June.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE.—A magnificent, large red, late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree is a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer; makes a fine dwarf or pyramid on the Mahaleb. Last of July. Very valuable.

BUTTNER'S OCT. MORELLO.—Medium size, red, acid; hangs on through Sept.; valued only for its lateness. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and makes a beautiful pyramid. Moderate bearer. **DU NORD NOUVELLE** and **DE PRUSSE** are very similar to, if not identical with this.

CARNATION.—Large, light red, mottled with orange; tender, juicy, a little acid, rich and excellent; tree is a good grower and profuse bearer; makes a fine dwarf. Middle and last of July. Very valuable.

DONNA MARIA.—Medium size, dark red, tender, juicy, rich, acid; fine for cooking. Tree small, very prolific. Middle of July.

EARLY RICHMOND OR MONTMORENCY.—An early red, acid cherry, very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June.

GUIGNE NOIRE LUISANTE.—Large, dark brown, nearly black, beautiful, acid, rich. Tree small, erect; moderate bearer. Late; last of July.

JEFFRIES DUKE.—Medium size, red, tender, sub-acid; branches erect and stiff; makes a beautiful pyramid. Middle of June.

LATE DUKE.—Large, light red, late and excellent. Tree makes a nice dwarf or pyramid. End of July. Valuable.

MAY DUKE.—An old, well-known, excellent variety; large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June for several weeks.

MORELLO, ENGLISH.—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree small and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a North wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

PLUMSTONE MORELLO.—Large, dark red, rich and fine; the best of all the Morellos. Tree a slender, slow grower; makes a nice bush on the Mahaleb. July and August. Valuable.

REINE HORTENSE, (Monstruense de Bayreuth).—A new French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red, tender, juicy, nearly sweet, and delicious. Tree vigorous and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid. "Lemercier" of our former Catalogues, proves identical with this.

RUMSEY'S LATE MORELLO.—A variety of the Plumstone, ripening gradually from August through September. Originated at Fishkill, N. Y.

New Varieties of Cherries.

These are not yet so fully tested as to justify us in placing them on our general lists. (K) denotes Kirtland.

Brant, (K.)	Mabbett's Late, (Comstock.)	Red Jacket, (K.)
Belle Agathe, (Foreign.)	Osceola, (K.)	Tecumseh, (K.)
Logan, (K.)	Powhattan, (K.)	St. Gilles Morello, (Foreign,)
Le Grey Biggareau, (Foreign.)	Pontiac, (K.)	

SELECT ASSORTMENT.—We recommend the following: Early Purple Guigne, Belle D'Orleans, Knight's Early Black, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Rockport Biggareau, Monstreuse de Mezel, Downer's Late Red, May Duke, Reine Hortense, Belle Magnifique, Carnation, Large English Morello.

SELECT PLUMS.

STANDARD PLUM TREES.

These are generally four to five feet in height, and, like all the stone fruits, should have heads near the ground, making what we term *Dwarf*, or *Low Standards*.

DWARF AND PYRAMIDAL PLUM TREES.

These are adapted to Garden culture, being just as easily grown in the Bush or Pyramid form as the Pear or Cherry. The trees furnished by us for this purpose are from two to three feet in height.

DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE PLUM.

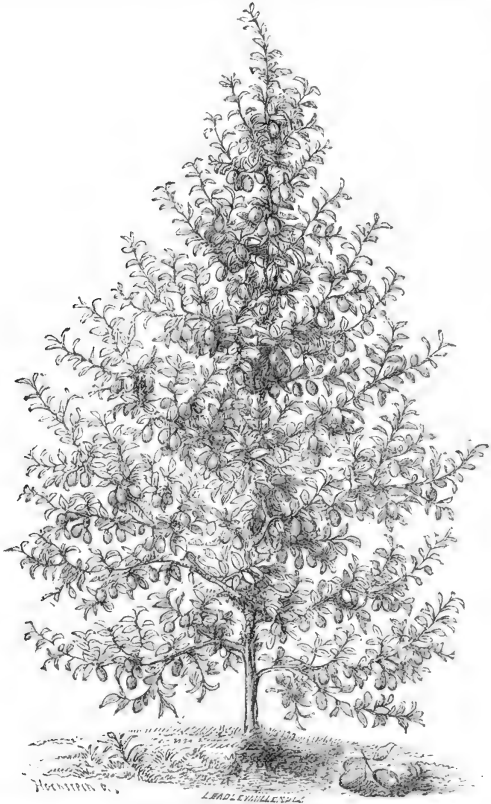
The prevalence of that disease of the Plum, commonly called the "black knot," and of the insect known as the *curculio*, has of late discouraged people generally from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention. It is not to be denied that these are obstacles of considerable magnitude to indifferent, slovenly cultivators, but we are satisfied from actual experience that nothing more than ordinary industry and perseverance is required to overcome them entirely. Western New York is not exempt from these difficulties any more than other localities; we hear complaints about "knots" and "curculios" all around us. Yet we are able to fruit, in the most successful manner, some 70 or 80 varieties of Plums annually; getting not merely a few scattering fruits, but *full crops*, weighing down the branches, as all will acknowledge who have seen our trees during the past few years.

This success of ours is not due to any extraordinary skill, nor to any peculiarity of soil or climate, but to *reasonably good care and culture*.

Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than *neglect*. We have seen trees growing in grass in some uncultivated door yards transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in neighboring gardens, under good cultivation, were entirely exempt. In our great specimen Plum Orchard we have never lost a tree by this disease; it does occasionally make its appearance, but we instantly remove it. Our preventives and remedies are *good clean culture* and *prompt amputation*.

As for the *curculio*, we find no difficulty in protecting the crop from it by merely employing a little extra labor. When the trees blossom, and as the fruit begins to set, we dress the ground about the Plum trees, and make it very clean and smooth. Then as soon as the *curculio* commences its operations, we spread a large sheet, prepared for the purpose, around each tree, and jar it so as to shake down all fruits that have been stung, as well as all the *curculios*. Both insects and stung fruits are destroyed, and the ground is swept as clean as a floor. This work is performed *daily*, and ensures a full crop. The

work is done quickly: a dozen trees in a garden can be attended to daily in less than half an hour's work of a man. Let those who really desire to grow fine crops of delicious Plums, try this system, and *follow it up rigidly*, and they will be successful.



POND'S SEEDLING PLUM.

This drawing represents a young tree of POND'S SEEDLING, trained as a Pyramid, some seven years old, and in full bearing. This is only one from among a plantation of over two hundred trees, many of which are quite as perfect as this one, and is merely intended to show this form of training, and call attention to its advantages and beauty, especially for Garden trees.

We find that trees thus trained are much more easily protected against the attacks of the curculio and other insects, than the ordinary Standard. The Pond's Seedling is one of the largest and most beautiful of Plums, but only of medium quality.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES.

STANDARD TREES,.....	50 cts. each.
DWARF TREES,.....	50 " "

NOTE.—Those designated by a * are of American origin, and the others foreign.

- *AUTUMN GAGE, OR ROE'S AUTUMN GAGE.—Medium size, oval, pale yellow, sweet, juicy and good; parts from the stone. Tree a slow grower, but very productive. Middle to end of Sept.
- BRADSHAW, (Large Black Imperial.)—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; very productive.
- *BINGHAM.—Large and handsome, oval, deep yellow, with a few red spots, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree very productive. Beginning of Sept.
- BRYANSTONE GAGE.—A new English plum of excellent quality, greenish yellow, sweet. Tree of great vigor and productive.
- *BLEEKER'S GAGE.—Above medium size, roundish oval, yellowish, flesh yellow, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree a fair grower and productive. Last of August.
- COE'S GOLDEN DROP.—Large and handsome, oval, light yellow, flesh firm, rich and sweet, adheres to the stone. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.
- *COLUMBIA.—Large and handsome, roundish, purple, flesh yellow, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Sept.
- DIAPRIE ROUGE.—A large, splendid, egg-shaped, reddish purple plum of good quality. Tree moderately vigorous and an abundant bearer.
- DAMSON, (English.)—A small, dark plum of the finest qualities for preserving. Tree a free grower and profuse bearer. Sept.
- DOWNTON IMPERATRICE.—Medium size, yellow, fair quality, very productive, particularly valuable for its lateness, hanging sound till Oct.
- *DENNISON'S RED.—Large, roundish, light red, flesh juicy and rich; parts from the stone. End of August.
- *DENNISON'S SUPERB.—Pretty large, beautiful, round, yellowish green, with purple dots, flesh juicy, rich, and parts from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. End of August.
- *DUANE'S PURPLE.—Very large and handsome, oval, reddish purple, flesh juicy and sweet, adheres to the stone. Tree a good grower and very productive. Beginning of Sept.
- EARLY FAVORITE, (River's.)—Medium size, dark purple, sweet, juicy. Tree quite early, succeeds Jaune Hative. Very productive.
- EARLY PROLIFIC, (River's.)—Medium size, dark purple, good quality, very early, and therefore valuable.
- FELLEMBERG.—A fine, late plum, oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious, parts from the stone, fine for drying. Tree very productive. Sept.
- GREEN GAGE.—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a slow grower. Middle of August.
- *GENERAL HAND.—Very large, yellow, handsome, parts freely from the stone. Tree very vigorous and productive. Sept.
- GOLDEN GAGE, (Lawson's.)—Resembles the Imperial Gage, but ripens later, very abundant bearer and free grower.
- GISBORNE'S EARLY.—Medium size, oval, yellow, with red spots, fair quality, very early.
- GOLIAH, (Nectarine.)—A very large, purple plum, rivalling the peach in beauty; 2d quality, strong grower and great bearer.
- GERMAN PRUNE.—Large, oval, purple or blue, juicy, rich, fine. Tree very productive. Sept.

- GUTHRIE'S APRICOT.**—Medium size, yellow, has the flavor of the apricot, and the foliage and habit of the tree resembles the apricot; of Scotch origin. End of Sept.
- ***HULING'S SUPERB.**—Large and handsome, round, yellowish green; flesh juicy, rich and fine flavored; parts freely from the stone. Tree grows well and is very productive. Middle of August.
- ICKWORTH'S IMPERATRICE.**—An English, late variety, purple, flesh juicy, sweet and rich; may be kept into winter.
- ***IMPERIAL GAGE.**—Large, oval, greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. One of the best growers, most productive and best of plums. Middle of August.
- JAUNE HATIVE.**—A nice little yellow plum, ripening last of July. Earliness is its chief merit.
- ***JEFFERSON.**—A new and fine American variety, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange colored, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, poor grower, but productive. End of August.
- ***LAWRENCE'S FAVORITE.**—Large, roundish, yellowish green; flesh juicy, melting and rich; parts from the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle and end of August.
- ***LOMBARD.**—Medium size, oval, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. End of August.
- ***LONG SCARLET, OR SCARLET GAGE.**—Medium size, oblong, bright red; flesh juicy, sweet when fully ripe, adheres to the stone. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer. End of August.
- MAGNUM BONUM, YELLOW.**—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree vigorous and very productive. End of August.
- MAGNUM BONUM, RED.**—Large and beautiful, egg-shaped, violet red, of second quality, valuable for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. End of August.
- MAMELONE.**—A curious looking, distinct fruit, round, with a neck like a pear, greenish, similar in quality and season to the Green Gage. Tree vigorous and productive. New, from France.
- ***McLAUGHLIN.**—Large, round, greenish yellow, sugary and fine, first rate. End of August.
- NELSON'S VICTORY.**—Medium to large size, oval, dark yellow, mottled with red; quality good. Tree vigorous and productive. Sept.
- ***ORANGE.**—One of the largest varieties, oval, yellow, rather coarse. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle Sept.
- ORLEANS EARLY.**—Medium size, round, purple; flesh sweet and good. Tree a great bearer. Middle of August.
- ORLEANS, SMITH'S.**—A very large and excellent variety, oval, reddish purple, with a thick coat of bloom; flesh, yellow, firm, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and very productive. August and Sept.
- POND'S SEEDLING, OR FONT HILL.**—A magnificent English plum, form of Magnum Bonum, light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Sept.
- PEACH.**—A very large and beautiful plum, roundish, dull red, flesh a little coarse. Tree very productive. End of August.
- PRUNE D'AGEN, OR ROBE DE SERGENT.**—A new French variety, first quality for drying. Tree very prolific. Sept.
- ***PURPLE FAVORITE.**—Medium size, brownish purple, flesh juicy, melting and sweet. Tree a slow grower. Beginning of Sept.
- ROYAL HATIVE.**—Large, round, violet purple, sweet and rich. Productive. Middle of August.
- REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY, (Esperin.)**—The best now foreign variety, as large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish, oval, greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive. Middle to end of Sept. Hangs long on the tree.

- ROYAL DE TOUR.—A large, round, purple plum of the finest quality. Tree productive, but spreading, and grows slowly. Middle of season.
- SHARP'S EMPEROR.—A large, oval, purplish red plum of great beauty; quality good. Tree vigorous and bears profusely. Sept.
- VICTORIA.—One of the most magnificent plums in cultivation, of the largest size, fair quality, purplish red color, resembling the Emperor. Tree a strong, irregular grower, and most abundant bearer. Sept.
- WAUGENHEIM.—Medium size, dark blue, oval, quality excellent; one of the finest of that class designated as *Prunes*.
- *WAX PLUM, (Dorr's).—Yellow, marbled with red, beautiful. Very productive. Last of August.
- *WASHINGTON.—A magnificent large plum, roundish, green, usually marked with red, juicy, sweet and good. Tree vigorous and exceedingly productive; one of the very best. End of August.
- *WINTER, OR LATE DAMSON.—A small, dark purple variety, esteemed for preserving. Oct. We have English Purple and White Damsons, and several others in cultivation.
- *YELLOW GAGE.—Large, yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive. An excellent and profitable variety. Middle of Aug.

SMALL SELECT ASSORTMENT OF PLUMS.

We can recommend the following varieties for small collections, as being all strong growers, abundant bearers, and of good quality. (See foregoing descriptive list.)

Bradshaw.
Coe's Golden Drop.
Imperial Gage.
Lombard.
Magnum Bonum Yellow.
McLaughlin.
Pond's Seedling.

Reine Claude de Bayay.
Smith's Orleans.
Sharp's Emperor.
Victoria.
Washington.
Yellow Gage, (*Prince's*.)

NOTE.—A few of the most delicious Plums such as the GREEN GAGE, JEFFERSON, PURPLE FAVORITE, LAWRENCE'S FAVORITE, ROYAL HATIVE, ROYAL DE TOURS, &c., are notoriously poor growers, and good Standard Trees can rarely be furnished of them; they should, by preference, be grown as Dwarf bushes.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

Some of the following we have fruited but do not feel justified yet in placing them on our general list; others are new and untested.

Autumn Compote, (*River's*.)
Belgian Purple.
Cloth of Gold, (*Esperin*.)
*Camble's Seedling.
*Dorr's Seedling, (*Dorr*.)
*Fulton.
Fotheringham.
Guthrie's Tay Bank.
Guthrie's Topaz.
Kirke's New.
*Manning's Long Blue.
New Red Orleans.

Preeoce de Berghthold.
Prince of Wales.
Prince Englebert.
Queen Mother.
*Quackenboss.
Ronald's Fancy.
*Reagle's Ancient City.
*Reagle's Union Purple.
*Reagle's Gage.
St. Etienne.
Shropshire Damson.
Wine Sour.

SELECT PEACHES.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture:—1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2d. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is borne on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. The Plum stock is advantageous only in stiff clay, cold and damp soils.

Price of Trees 25 cents each. On Plum Stocks one year, 50 cents each.

ALBERGE YELLOW, BARNARD'S, YELLOW RARERIFE, &c.—Large, deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Beginning of September.

BREVOORT, OR BREVOORT'S MORRIS.—Large, dull white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, sweet and fine flavored; a good and regular bearer. Beginning of September.

COLE'S EARLY RED.—Medium size, mostly clouded and mottled with red; flesh pale, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and an abundant bearer. Middle of August.

CARPENTER'S WHITE.—A large white peach, of good quality, ripening in October; promising to be valuable as a late market sort. Raised by W. S. Carpenter of New York City.

COOLEDGE'S FAVORITE.—A most beautiful and excellent peach, skin white, delicately mottled with red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. End of August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness, make it one of the most popular orchard varieties. Beginning of September.

CRAWFORD'S LATE MELOCOTON, (Crawford's Superb.)—Really a superb yellow peach, very large, productive and good, ripening here about the close of the peach season. Last of Sept.

DRUID HILL.—Large, greenish white and red, melting, rich, vinous. End of Sept.

EARLY YORK, (EARLY PURPLE, SERRATE EARLY YORK, &c.)—Medium size, on young, thrifty trees, large, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull purplish red; flesh juicy, rich and excellent; tree a fair grower and very prolific; one of the best early orchard varieties. Middle of August.

EARLY TILLOTSON.—Medium to large, white and red; flesh white, melting, rich; one of the best early varieties, but the tree and fruit are both liable to mildew badly. Same season as Early York.

EARLY NEWINGTON.—Medium to large size, white with a red cheek; flavor fine; a moderate or poor grower; young shoots mildew. Ripens immediately after the Early York.

FAY'S EARLY ANN.—Raised by Mr. Fay of Chautauque County, from seed of the Old Early Ann. Rather small, of good quality; ripens about same time as the Tillotson.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.—Large, white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and bears moderate crops; of the best quality. End of Aug.

GROSSE MIGNONNE.—Large, dull white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; a free grower and good bearer. In England it is called "the best peach in cultivation." End of August.

HONEY PEACH.—A new variety from South Carolina, where it ripens last of June. Described as of the finest quality, and promising to be valuable for market at the South.

HAINES' EARLY.—Large, white with a red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and delicious. Tree hardy and very productive; one of the best varieties. Middle of August.

- *HEATH FREE.—A large, late peach, of medium quality. Succeeds well in some places.
- *HEATH CLING.—Very large, creamy white, an excellent late variety; popular in the South, where it succeeds well.
- JACQUES' RARERIPPE.—A superb yellow peach, full as large and as good as Crawford's Early, and ripening a week or ten days later.
- LARGE EARLY YORK.—A large and beautiful variety, white, with a red cheek; flesh juicy and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the very best. End of Aug.
- LEMON CLING.—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety, light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh yellow, rich and vinous, excellent for preserving. Tree hardy and productive. End of Sept.
- *LA GRANGE.—Large, greenish white, slightly reddened in the sun; flesh pale, juicy, sweet and rich. October. Its lateness and color make it a desirable variety for preserving.
- LATE PURPLE.—A French sort, of good quality; ripens last of September.
- MADELEINE DE COURSON.—White and red, flesh white, melting, fine; an excellent French variety.
- *MALTA.—Large, dull green and purple, melting, rich, good. End of Sept.
- MAMMOTH MELOCOTON.—Sent to us from New Jersey, as one of the finest large peaches. Rather late.
- MONSTROUS OF DOUAY.—A very large, new French variety, of great excellence, nearly all red, melting and rich. End of Sept. Tree very robust and prolific.
- MORRIS WHITE.—Medium size, dull, creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy and delicious. Tree a moderate bearer; highly prized for preserving, on account of the entire absence of red in the flesh. Middle of Sept.
- NOBLESSE.—Large, white, with a light red cheek, juicy, rich and high flavored; a moderate grower; young shoots mildew. Beginning of Sept.
- OLD MIXON FREESTONE.—Large, greenish, white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich; tree hardy and productive; a standard orchard variety. Middle Sept.
- OLD MIXON CLING.—Very large and excellent; one of the finest clings. End of Sept.
- POOLE'S LARGE YELLOW, (Poole's Melocoton.)—A very large, deep yellow peach, with a dark red cheek, of fair quality; ripening last of Sept., or beginning of October. From Pennsylvania.
- RODMAN'S CLING, (Red Cling &c.)—Large, mostly red; quality good. Late.
- ROYAL GEORGE.—Medium size, white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, deep red at the stone, juicy, melting and rich. Tree productive. End of August.
- RED CHEEK MELOCOTON.—A famous old, well known and popular variety; large, oval, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and vinous. Tree very hardy and prolific; valuable for the orchard. Middle to end of Sept.
- STRAWBERRY, (Early Rose.)—A fine early peach from New Jersey, where it is regarded as very valuable for market; it resembles the Early York, but is a little later and has small flowers and uniform glands.
- SNOW PEACH.—A beautiful fruit, medium size; skin and flesh clear, creamy white throughout. Tree hardy and productive; blossoms white and shoots greenish, very distinct, and one of the most desirable of white peaches for preserving. Beginning to middle of Sept.
- SCOTT'S NONPAREIL.—A new, very large and fine yellow peach, from New Jersey, highly esteemed as a valuable market variety. Middle to end of Sept.
- SHANGLE.—From China; large, yellow, melting, of fair quality, productive. Sept.
- SULHAMSTEAD.—A variety from England, highly recommended. Resembles the Noblesse. September.
- STUMP THE WORLD.—A New Jersey variety, red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of Sept.
- *SMOCK FREE.—A late, hardy, productive peach, valuable for the orchard at Cleveland, and west of that. October here.

SUSQUEHANNA.—A very large and superb yellow peach from Pennsylvania; melting, rich and fine. End of Sept.

TIPPECANOE CLING.—Large, yellow, very late, quality good.

WELLS' FREE.—Large, greenish white, melting and good. Sept. to Oct.

***WARD'S LATE FREE.**—A fine late peach, resembling the Old Mixon. A week or two later.

***WALBURTON ADMIRABLE.**—An English variety; large, melting and rich. Quite late.

NOTE.—Those marked *, require a longer season than we have in Western New York. For this and similar climates, we can recommend—Early York, Cooledge's Favorite, Crawford's Early and Late, George the Fourth, Large Early York, Jaques' Rarissime, Old Mixon Free, Haines' Early, Morris' White. For Clings—Lemon and Old Mixon.

SELECT APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess; and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

In a selection of choice garden fruits, it is quite indispensable. It succeeds admirably, trained in Espalier form, which will be found advantageous in small gardens, as it may occupy a house, wall, fence or trellis, leaving the open ground for other trees. In cold sections too, where the tree gets winter killed, or the blossoms injured by late spring frosts, these Espalier trees can very easily be protected by matt or board screens. For stiff and damp soils, they should be on plum stocks; but on light, loamy, gravelly and sandy soils, the peach is better. To protect against the Curculio, see directions for the Plum.

PRICES OF APRICOT TREES.

On Peach Stocks,.....	.50 cts.
On Plum "75 "

BREDA.—Small, round, dull orange, marked with red in the sun; flesh orange colored, juicy, rich and vinous; parts from the stone; kernel sweet. Tree hardy and prolific. End of July and beginning of August.

EARLY GOLDEN, (Dubois.)—Small, pale orange, flesh orange, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy and productive. The original tree at Fishkill, is said to have yielded \$90 worth of fruit in one season. Beginning of July.

KAISHA.—Medium size, fine quality; early.

LONG RED.—

LARGE RED.—As large as the Moorpark, and hardier.

LARGE EARLY.—Large, orange, with a red cheek; flesh sweet, rich and excellent; parts from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Beginning of August.

MALCOM'S BREDA.—A sub-variety of Breda, said to be as productive and larger.

MOORPARK.—One of the largest and finest apricots; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Very productive.

ORANGE.—Medium size, orange, with a ruddy cheek; flesh rather dry; requires ripening in the house; adheres slightly to the stone. End of July.

PEACH.—A very large, handsome and excellent variety, quite similar to the Moorpark.

PURPLE OR BLACK APRICOT.—This is quite distinct, in all respects from others, very much like a plum, small, pale red, purple in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. The tree has slender dark shoots, and small, oval, glossy foliage. It is as hardy as a plum, and therefore worthy of attention where the finest sorts are too tender. August.

RED MASCULINE.—Small, but the earliest to ripen.

ST. AMBROISE.—One of the largest and finest apricots, ripening about same time as Large Early.

TURKEY.—Large, rich, fine; a little later than Moorpark. The *Blotched Leaved* is merely a sub-variety of this; same in quality, season, &c.

SELECT NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the Curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

PRICES of Trees,.....Each 50 cents.

BOSTON.—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; free stone. First of Sept.

DOWNTON.—Large, greenish white, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and high flavored; one of the best. Free.

EARLY VIOLET—VIOLET HATIVE.—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored; free. Last of Aug.

ELRUGE.—Medium size, greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy and highly flavored; excellent. Beginning of Sept.

EARLY NEWINGTON.—Large, pale green, red in the sun; flesh pale red at the stone, juicy and rich; adheres to the stone.

HUNT'S TAWNEY.—Medium size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and juicy. Beginning of August.

HARDWICK'S SEEDLING.—Large, pale green, with a violet red cheek; flesh pale green, juicy, melting and rich. End of August.

LATE MELTING.—Greenish white and red, medium quality. Very late.

PITMASTON ORANGE.—Large, orange and yellow; flesh orange, rich and fine; free. An excellent English sort. Sept.

RED ROMAN.—Greenish yellow and red; flesh greenish yellow, rich and good; free. September.

STANWICK.—An English variety that has excited much attention. Ripened under glass, there it is pronounced the finest variety known; has proved fine ripened under glass at Philadelphia, but is not fully tested in the open air.

QUINCES.

PRICES of Trees,.....Each 50 cents.

APPLE OR ORANGE.—Large, roundish, with a short neck, of a bright golden yellow color. Tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit. Ripe in October.

ANGERS.—A strong, rapid growing sort, used for stocks to work the pear on; has fine, large fruit.

PORTUGAL.—The fruit of this is more oblong than the apple, of a lighter color and better quality, but not so good a bearer; the shoots are stouter, and the leaves thicker and broader. Usually propagated by budding or grafting. A week or two later than the apple.

PARIS OR FONTENAY.—Less vigorous than the Angers, but equally suitable for stocks.

REA'S MAMMOTH.—A new, very large variety of the Orange Quince. A strong grower and productive.

 For ornamental species, see Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

CLASS I.—VARIETIES WHICH WE CAN RECOMMEND.

CLINTON.—Bunches small and very compact, berries small black, sprightly, keeps well, one of the most free, rapid growers and profuse bearers; ripens two to four weeks earlier than the Isabella. 25 to 50 cts. each.

CATAWBA.—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, &c.; bunches large and loose, berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella, and a month later than Clinton; requires the most favored soils and situation, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York. 25 to 50 cts. each.

CONCORD.—A very large, handsome, black grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; promises to succeed well over a great extent of country. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

DELAWARE.—No fruit that has been introduced to this country during the last twenty years, has awakened so much interest among cultivators as this Grape. Conflicting opinions are held respecting its origin; some holding that it is of foreign origin, imported from Switzerland, and others that it is a native. Be this as it may, it is a most important acquisition. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely. Small vines the second year after planting have made two shoots each, (12 feet high,) and well ripened to the top, with ordinary culture on our grounds. It proves quite hardy in this climate, and ripens two to three weeks before the Isabella. Bunch small and compact; berries small, clear red, beautiful. Sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma; equal to the finest foreign varieties. It justly claims the best place in every garden. \$2.00 each. See plate on the 41st page.

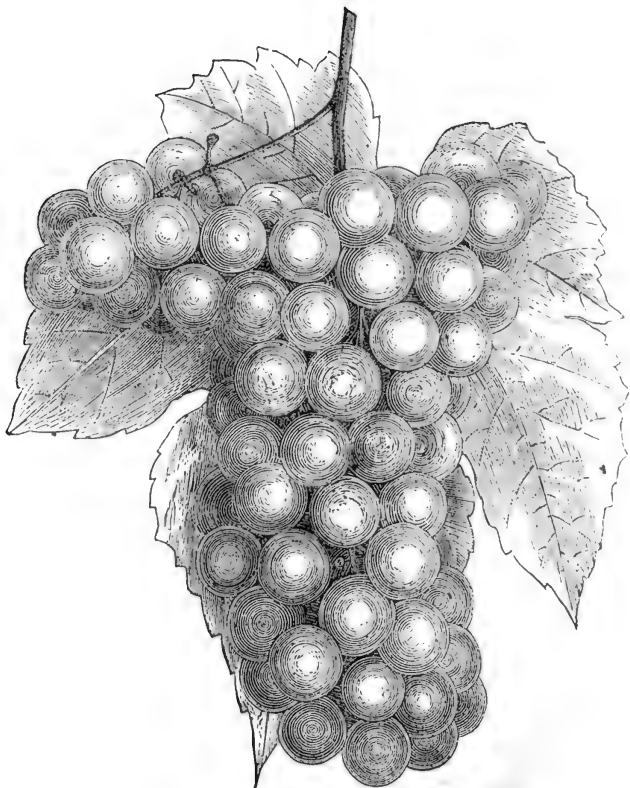
DIANA.—About same size and color of Catawba, a beautiful and delicious grape, hardy, and ripens ten to twelve days before the Isabella; the most valuable of all recent varieties of native grapes. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC.—A hardy, profuse bearing, and tolerably good black grape, ripening so early as to suit the climate of New England, and valuable on this account. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

ISABELLA.—Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval, black, juicy, sweet and musky. A vigorous grower, hardy and immense bearer. The most popular of all our native varieties, as it ripens well in nearly all sections. 25 to 50 cts. each.

NORTHERN MUSCADINE.—This is a large, reddish Fox grape, of inferior quality, but is sweet, and seems to please many people. It is hardy and productive. 50 cts. each.

REBECCA.—A fine and delicious white grape, berry and bunch medium size; vine a free grower, but slender; quite hardy, ripens about same time as Diana; recommended particularly for careful garden culture. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.



THE DELAWARE GRAPE.—(For Description see opposite page.)

CLASS II.—HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

The following varieties have not been sufficiently tested. We offer them without vouching for their excellence in any respect.

	each.		each.
ANNA—White,.....	\$3 00	LOGAN,.....	\$1 00 to 2 00
BRINCKLE, (Raabe,).....	1 00	LOUISA MILLER,.....	1 00
CLARA, (Raabe,)—White,.....	1 00	MAMMOTH CATAWBA,.....	1 00
CANBY'S AUGUST, (Hyde's Eliza, York Madeira, &c.,).....	50	MANHATTAN—White,.....	1 00
CASSADY,.....	50	MARION,.....	1 00
DAGGE'S SEEDLING. — A large, purple grape brought to notice by Mr. Dagge, one of our foremen,....	2 00	MASSACHUSETTS—White,.....	1 00
ELSINGBURGH,.....	50 cts. to 1 00	MINER'S SEEDLING,.....	1 00
EMILY, (Raabe,).....	50 cts. to 1 00	NORTH AMERICA,.....	1 00
FRANKLIN, (Garber's Seedling,)....	1 00	NORTON'S VIRGINIA, successfully grown for wine in Mo.,...50 cts. to	1 00
GARRIGUES,.....	50 cts. to 1 00	OLD HOUSE,.....	1 00
HENSEL'S EARLY,.....	1 00	PERKINS,.....	1 00
KING, (Golden Clinton,) a small, light colored grape, supposed to be a va- riety of the Clinton,.....	1 00	RAABE,.....	1 00
LINCOLN,.....	1 00	TO KALON,.....	50 cts. to 1 00
		UNION VILLAGE,.....	1 00
		WINSLOW,.....	1 00
		WRIGHT'S ISABELLA,.....	1 00

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPES.

All attempts at cultivating these varieties in the open air, in the Northern States, have proved unsuccessful.

Under very favorable circumstances, some of the more hardy varieties, such as the Black Cluster, Black Hamburgh or White Sweet-Water, produce a few bunches for the first year or two after they are planted, but they soon become worthless by the attacks of mildew, and the other effects of an ungenial climate.

Their culture, under glass, *without fire heat*, is very simple and successful, and is now attracting much attention.

PRICE—Each, 2 years, 75 cents; 1 year, 50 cents; \$4 to \$6 per doz. All in pots.

CLASS I.—WELL KNOWN VARIETIES.

BLACK CLUSTER.—Small, roundish, oval, black, sweet and good; bunches small, very compact; one of the hardiest and best for open air culture. Early.

BLACK PRINCE.—Large, oval, black; bunches long, rather open; sweet and fine. A profuse bearer.

BLACK FRONTIGNAN.—Berries medium size, round, black; bunches long; flavor rich and musky; prolific.

BLACK HAMBURG.—A fine grape and a general favorite for the vinery; bunches are large, very much shouldered—that is, branched; berries large, deep black, sweet and rich.

BARBAROSSA.—A large, new purple grape, of fine quality; very late; said to keep all winter.

BLACK PROLIFIC.—Bunches large, berries large, round, good; profuse bearer.

BLACK ST. PETERS.—Bunches large, berries large; late; hangs well after being ripe; valuable.

CHASSELAS DE FONTAINEBLEAU.—This is esteemed the finest table grape in France, and succeeds admirably here in vineries, and occasionally in the open air. Has the character of Royal Muscadine and Golden Chasselas.

CHASSELAS MUSQUE.—Bunches long, loose; berries medium size, yellowish white, with a fine musky flavor; excellent; cracks occasionally.

CHAPTAL.—A fine white grape, productive, and ripens early.

CANNON HALL, MUSCAT.—An English seedling from the Muscat of Alexandria; sets its fruit a little better than the old sort.

CHILD'S SUPERB.—A variety under this name has been recently brought to notice at Utica, N. Y., and is highly commended.

CANADIAN CHIEF.—A foreign grape under this name has been disseminated from Canada, and highly extolled. It resembles the Sweetwater.

DECON'S SUPERB.—A fine, white grape.

GOLDEN CHASSELAS.—A large, handsome grape; hardy, productive, and excellent; resembles Fontainbleau.

GRIZZLY FRONTIGNAN.—Bunches large; berries large, beautiful, colored red and white; early, and has a rich, musky flavor; fine.

MUSCAT BLANC HATIF.—Amber white, rich, musky; very early and valuable; supposed by some to be same as Chasselas Musque.

MUSCAT ROMAIN.—A fine early white grape, berry and bunch medium, size; very prolific.

MACREADY'S EARLY WHITE.—A beautiful and excellent greenish white grape; hardy and productive.

MILL HILL, HAMBURG.—Large black; one of the best late sorts.

POPE HAMBURG.—A variety of the Black Hamburg, said to ripen earlier than its parent.

PITMASTON, WHITE CLUSTER.—An early, fine, white variety, raised from the Black Cluster; bunches small and compact.

PURPLE DAMASCUS.—A large, round, black grape, of fine quality; does not always set well.

PURPLE HAMBURG.—A sub-variety of the Black Hamburg; the principal difference being in color.

RAISIN DE CALABRE.—Bunches and berries large, white, fine; hangs late; valuable.

ROSE CHASSELAS.—A beautiful, large, red grape; excellent; a sure and abundant bearer.

ROYAL MUSCADINE.—One of the finest varieties; bunches sometimes weighing five or six pounds.

RED FRONTIGNAN.—A handsome and excellent high flavored grape.

VICTORIA HAMBURG.—A fine variety of the old Black Hamburg.

WHITE FRONTIGNAN, (Muscat Blanc of the French).—One of the oldest varieties; bunches pretty large; berries, roundish, changing from green to amber, as they ripen in the sun; rich and quite musky.

WHITE MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA.—This is a most delicious variety, considered the same as the imported "Malaga;" bunches large, branched and loose; berries large, oval, white, becoming amber; fine and rich with a high, musky flavor; sets badly in cold vineries usually.

WHITE TOKAY.—A good, white grape something like the Golden Chasselas; a remarkably vigorous grower.

WHITE SWEETWATER.—Bunches of good size, open; berries of medium size, round, green, becoming slightly colored in the sun; sweet and watery; occasionally produced in tolerable perfection in the open air; early.

WILMOT'S BLACK HAMBURG.—Bunches large; berries very large, black, first-rate.

WHITE NICE.—Bunches very large; berries medium size, white; showy and fine.

ZINFINDAL.—Bunches large; berries medium size, black and good; a hardy, prolific, fine sort.

CLASS II.—NEW AND RARE SORTS.

BOWOOD MUSCAT.—A superb new grape, which promises to supersede the Muscat of Alexandria and Cannon Hall, being quite as large as either; sets well, and said to ripen well in cold vineries. Bunches very large and well shouldered; berry large, of a bright amber color at maturity with a sugary muscat flavor. §2.

BUCKLAND'S SWEET WATER.—Just received by us from England, at a cost of \$26 per pair; pronounced there by the best judges, a great acquisition. §3.

BLACK TRIPOLI.—An early variety of the Hamburg. §1.

BLACK GRAPE, OF SONORA, CAL.—A superb large grape, resembling the Black Hamburg; from the old Vineyards of California. §2.

CHASSELAS VIBERT.—A new French variety said to be early and hardy; of a pale amber color, and fine quality. §1.

COCHIN CHINA.—A new very large grape, highly recommended especially for its size. §1.

EARLY MALINGRE.—A new French sort, said to be the earliest of all the white grapes. §1.

LADY DOWNS.—A new English variety, of great reputation among the grape growers. Represented as one of the finest late black grapes, keeping remarkably well. §2.

MUSCAT OTTONEL.—A new French variety, described as hardy and prolific, with a Muscat flavor. §2.

MUSCAT ST. LAURENT.—Also a new French sort, described as hardy as a Sweetwater, productive, and with a fine Muscat flavor; pale amber. §1.

MUSCAT HAMBURG.—A new English variety, regarded as the most important acquisition among new grapes; equal to the Black Hamburg in size and beauty, with the musky flavor of the Muscat of Alexandria. §2.

PURPLE CONSTANTIA.—A large, fine purple grape, with a Frontignan flavor. §1.

STOCKWOOD GOLDEN HAMBURG.—A magnificent new grape from the Sweetwater and Black Hamburg. §2.

Many suppose it necessary to have their vines forwarded *in the pots*; but this is an error, except in the *growing season*. For transportation, the plants should be taken out of the pots, leaving a sufficient quantity of earth around the roots, and packing them securely in cloth or moss. The vines will go safer in this way, and the expense of carriage will be greatly reduced.

SMALL FRUITS.

CURRENTS.

ATTRACTOR.—A distinct, new white variety, from France; very large, nearly equaling the cherry; leaves long, narrow, pointed, and deeply lobed and toothed, like nettle leaves. 50 cents each.

BLACK ENGLISH.—Well known; esteemed by many for jellies, &c. 12 cents each; \$1 per doz.

BLACK NAPLES.—Similar in appearance and flavor to the preceding, but larger, (often measuring two inches in circumference,) and every way finer. 18 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.

CHAMPAGNE.—A distinct, light pink or flesh colored variety, desirable in a collection on account of the color. 18 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.

CHERRY.—The largest of all red currants; one and a half to two inches in circumference; bunches very short; plants vigorous and productive. 25 cents each; \$2 per doz.

GLOIRE DES SABLONS.—Quite a novelty, fruit being handsomely striped, and of good quality. 50 cents each.

LA VERSAILLAISE.—A new French variety, of extra large size; great beauty and productiveness. 50 cents each.

MISSOURI LARGE FRUITED.—A species of the black, with beautiful, violet fruit, like small plums; flavor mild and agreeable; an immense bearer. 25 cents each; \$2 per doz.

MISSOURI SWEET FRUITED.—This is a very distinct species, with shining, oval, blue fruit; quite sweet and late; in all respects as good as whortleberries, and one of the most valuable varieties for the table use. 25 cents each. *\$2 per doz.

PRINCE ALBERT.—A very large, light red, late, distinct variety; an immense bearer; valuable. 50 cents each.

RED DUTCH.—An old, well known sort; a great bearer and of good quality. 12 cents each; \$1 per doz.

RED GRAPE.—A variety of the red, with much larger bunches than the preceding. 25 cents each; \$2 per doz.

SHORT BUNCHED RED.—A strong, upright grower, with large berries and short bunches; grown for market around London. 25 cents each; 2 per doz.

SILVER STRIPED.—A large and beautiful red variety, with silver striped foliage; curious and good. *25 cents each; \$2 per doz.

VICTORIA, OR HOUGHTON CASTLE.—Very large, bright red; bunches very long; late; productive and valuable. This and Prince Albert extend the currant season into September. 25 cents each; \$2 per doz.

WHITE DUTCH.—Well known. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.

WHITE GRAPE.—A very large variety; plant quite distinct from the other white sorts; a great bearer. This is very distinct from the White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage, and much larger fruit. The White Dutch has pale green foliage and an erect habit. 25 cents each; \$2 per doz.

R A S P B E R R I E S .

To keep a Raspberry bed in good, productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, as soon as the crop is gathered, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In spring, the weakest suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill; the ground should be spaded, and a top-dressing of manure given.

PROTECTION.—To guard against injury by the winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves, litter or branches of evergreens.

AMERICAN BLACK, OR BLACK CAP.—Very hardy and productive, much esteemed for cooking and preserving. Ripens later than the other varieties. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

ANTWERP RED, (of the Hudson River.)—This is an excellent variety, and very popular in market; three-quarters of an acre of land on the Hudson, planted with it, yielded \$330; and three acres in the same locality, \$1,500 in one season. The berry is large, conical, dark red, rich and juicy; very early; canes have a few small purple spines. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

ANTWERP, YELLOW OR WHITE.—Fruit large, pale yellow, sweet and rich; a beautiful and excellent fruit, but not so well adapted to marketing as the preceding; canes thickly covered with greenish spines. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

ALLEN'S RED.—Said to be very hardy and good. \$1 per doz.

BELLE DE PALINAU.—A new French variety, large, red and fine. 25 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

COL. WILDER, (Brinckle's.)—Yellowish white, resembling the Yellow Antwerp; vigorous and hardy. 18 cts. each.

- CHILIAN.**—New, from France, red, large and fine; late, tart. 25 cts. each.
- ENGLISH SUPERB.**—English, new, large, red; very robust. 25 cts. each.
- FASTOLFF.**—Fruit larger and rounder than the Red Antwerp; of a purplish red; canes more spiny; very hardy and productive. 20 cts. each; \$1 50 per doz.
- FRANCONIA.**—Fruit very large, of a purplish red, rather darker than the Red Antwerp, or Fastolf; canes very strong, hardy and productive. 20 cts. each; \$1 50 per doz.
- IMPERIAL.**—Large, white. 25 cts. each. New.
- ORANGE, (Brinckle.)**—Large, orange yellow, beautiful, and first rate; hardy and very productive; the best of this color. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.
- VICE P. FRENCH.**—Large, roundish, bright crimson, strong grower and productive. One of the finest reds. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.
- VICE P. COPE.**—Very large, dark crimson, firm, sprightly, vigorous and productive. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

AUTUMNAL BEARING RASPBERRIES.

This is a new and interesting class of Raspberries, bearing not only a full crop at the usual season, but another in autumn, on the canes of the current season's growth. To ensure a full autumn crop, the summer crop should be sacrificed, by cutting all the canes to the ground, in the spring, and removing all the weak suckers or young canes, giving those intended for fruiting plenty of room and good culture. They will well repay all this.

- BELLE DE FONTENAY.**—Very large, roundish, conical, purplish red, sprightly, rich; firm; plant dwarf, stout, luxuriant foliage, suckers abundant; needs to be well thinned out. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.
- BAGLEY'S PERPETUAL.**—An American variety, described as a good autumn bearer. \$3 per doz.
- CATAWISSA, (Pierce.)**—A new native sort, purplish red, hardy; may prove valuable. \$3 per doz.
- LARGE-FRUITED MONTHLY, (New.)**—A large, red, good fruit, resembling the Antwerp; canes long, slender, and thickly covered with purple spines; very productive, and the summer crop is very early. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.
- MERVELLE DES 4 SAISONS.**—Large, bright red, sweet and rich; very productive and valuable. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.
- OHIO EVERBEARING, (Black.)**—An autumnal bearing variety of the Black Cap; in quality the same; very hardy and generally productive. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.

PRICE—.....20 cents each; \$2 per doz.

The following are free growing, productive varieties of the Large English Gooseberry, well adapted to our climate. The Gooseberry wants close pruning and annual manuring, to sustain its vigor.

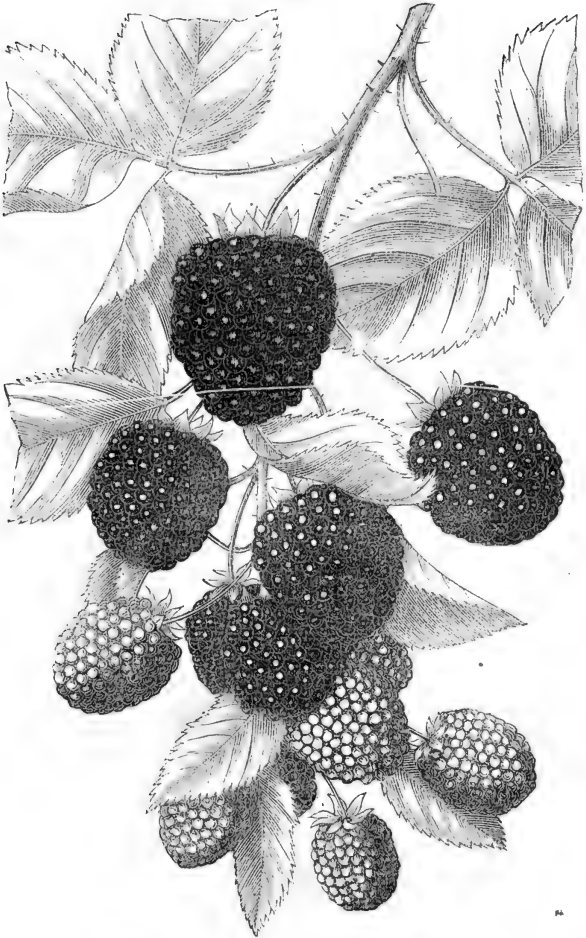
- RED.**—Ashton, Bogart, Companion, Crown Bob, Emperor, Echo, Ironmonger, Lancashire Lad, Melbourne, Major Hill, Prince, Red Champagne, Royal Forester, Roaring Lion, Warrington.
- WHITE.**—Fleur de Lis, Queen Caroline, Queen of Sheba, Smiling Beauty, Whitesmith, White Ostrich, White Eagle.
- GREEN.**—Green Wood, Green Laurel, Conquering Hero, Leader, Lively Green, Green Willow, Green Ocean, Profit.
- YELLOW.**—Bunker Hill, Broom Girl, Cheshire Cheese, Golden Drop, Yellow Lion.



AMERICAN SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

AMERICAN SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.—A rapid, vigorous grower, an enormous bearer, the branches literally covered; medium to small, red, good; never mildews; very valuable.

HUGHTON SEEDLING.—A vigorous grower; bunches rather slender, very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender and very good.



NEW ROCHELLE, OR LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

NEW ROCHELLE, or LAWTON.—Monstrously large fruit, and very productive. 25 cts. each; \$2 per doz. (For cut see preceding page.)

IMPROVED HIGH BUSH, or DORCHESTER.—Prolific and excellent; very hardy. 25 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

NEWMAN'S THORNLESS.—Considered the finest for the table. 25 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES.

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

To cultivate the Strawberry for family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand 15 inches apart each way, and the outside row 9 inches from the alley. These beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them. We find by experience that no more convenient mode can be adopted than this. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or plowing, at least 18 to 20 inches deep, and be properly enriched as for any garden crop.

The season for planting depends upon circumstances. It may be done with safety from the time the plants begin to grow in the Spring, until they are in blossom. And again in the Fall from the time the young plants are sufficiently rooted, until the freezing of the ground. It is well, however, to plant at a time when the plants will at once commence growing. If planted in warm, dry weather, as August or September, it is necessary to water the ground thoroughly before planting, and then to shade the plants until they have begun to root. The culture subsequent to planting consists in keeping the ground among the plants clear of weeds, and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork, to keep the runners closely pinched until after the fruit is gathered; and to mulch the ground among the plants before the fruit begins to ripen, with two inches deep of cut straw or short grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort, to keep the fruit clean and the ground from drying. In exposed situations, or where the winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter will be of great service. This can be raked off and the beds dressed at the opening of the growing season. A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded down, a new one having been in the meantime prepared to take its place.

Those marked (p) are pistillate, others are perfect in their flowers.

PRICE.—50 cts. per dozen, \$2 per 100, except Bush Alpines, which are \$1 per dozen, and \$4 per 100.

ALPINE, or WOOD—with runners, red and white; very hardy and prolific, of rather small size; flavor musky and agreeable.

ALPINE BUSH—or without runners; make a fine edging for beds in the kitchen garden, and bears from June till October; same size, flavor, &c., as the preceding.

BRIGHTON PINE.—Medium size, productive and excellent.

BOSTON PINE, (Hovey's.)—Large, productive and fine flavored.

BURR'S NEW PINE, (p)—Medium to large; light colored, productive, delicious.

BLACK PRINCE, (p)—Large, very dark crimson; very productive, fair quality.

CRIMSON CONE, (p)—Large, dark scarlet, firm, medium flavor; hardy, productive, and much grown for market.

DUC DE BRABANT, (Belgian.)—Large, long, conical, distinct; very early and good.

- GENESEE, (E. & B.)—A large, long necked, shining red, beautiful berry, of fair quality exceedingly hardy and vigorous.
- HOVEY'S SEEDLING, (p)—A large, handsome, light crimson berry; a good grower and moderately productive.
- HONNEUR DE BELGIQUE, (Belgian.)—Very large, oblong, conical; dark crimson; handsome, good, productive.
- HOOKER.—Large, very dark; fine flavored, productive.
- IOWA, (Washington of Cincinnati market.)—Medium to large, round, light red; medium flavor, very hardy, vigorous and productive; valued for marketing.
- JENNY'S SEEDLING, (p)—Medium to large, hardy and productive; from Mass.
- JENNY LIND.—A new, very early and excellent variety from Boston, medium size, very productive; quite as early as Early Scarlet.
- LA REINE.—French; very large, dark crimson, handsome and good; promises well.
- LARGE EARLY SCARLET.—One of the oldest, and still a standard sort, on account of its earliness, hardness, productiveness, fine color and brisk flavor.
- LONGWORTH'S PROLIFIC.—Large, handsome, good, hardy and productive; the most valuable of the Cincinnati varieties.
- MONROE SCARLET, (E. & B.,) (p)—A handsome, light red berry of good size, hardy, and a great bearer.
- MOYAMENSING, (p)—Medium to large size, good flavor and very productive.
- McAVOY'S SUPERIOR, (p)—Large, good flavored and productive, but many of the berries imperfect.
- ORANGE PROLIFIC, (E. & B.,) (p)—Medium to large, light orange, hardy, and an immense bearer.
- PROLIFIC HAUTOBOIS.—Hardy and prolific; has a high, musky flavor.
- PENNSYLVANIA, (p)—Medium to large, good flavor, hardy and productive.
- RIVAL HUDSON, (Burr's,) (p)—Medium size, rather firm, brisk flavor, productive.
- SCOTT'S SEEDLING, (from Mass.)—Large, long, conical, light red, distinct and beautiful; medium quality, bears well.
- SCARLET CONE, (p)—A new seedling of ours; large, regularly conical, light scarlet, beautiful, and immensely productive.
- TRIOMPH DE GAND.—Very large, conical, often flattened, glossy crimson, firm, musky and perfumed, hardy, a strong grower and abundant bearer; Belgian. The finest foreign sort we have yet tested.
- TROLLOPE'S VICTORIA.—Very large, roundish conical, pale red, sweet and agreeably perfumed, hardy; a free grower and productive. The most productive of all the English sorts we have tested.
- WALKER'S SEEDLING.—Medium to large size, very dark crimson, good quality, hardy, and a good bearer; valuable.
- WILSON'S ALBANY.—Medium to large size, dark red, second quality, but an immense bearer.

NOTE.—In preparing the preceding list, we have excluded several varieties heretofore cultivated, but which, though possessing some merits, are superseded by others decidedly superior.

NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES NOT FULLY TESTED.

PRICE, \$1 PER DOZEN.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS,
BLAKE'S INCOMPARABLE,
CAPTAIN COOK,
*CHARLES' FAVORITE,
COMTE DE FLANDERS,
*MARYLANDICA,
MYATT'S PROLIFIC,
OMAR PACHA,

PREMICES DE BAGNOLE,
PRINCE OF WALES,
PRINCESS ALICE,
*PEABODY'S SEEDLING,
*RICHARDSON'S CAMBRIDGE,
SIR CHARLES NAPIER,
SIR HARRY,
TILEY'S RIVAL QUEEN.

* These are American varieties; the others, Foreign.

We leave out of this list a large number of new sorts, both Native and Foreign, which we have under trial.

Strawberries can be safely planted in August and September, during showery weather, or in April and May. Late Fall planting is not safe.

NUTS.

PRICE, 50 CENTS EACH.

- COBOURG NUT.—Very large, bears well.
 COSFORD NUT.—Oblong, very thin shelled; excellent.
 PROLIFIC COB NUT.—Very large, hard shelled; fills well; fine.
 PROLIFIC DWARF NUT.—A dwarf grower, and a great bearer.
 PURPLE LEAVED.—Quite ornamental; foliage dark purple in the spring and autumn particularly.
 RED FILBERT.—A fine sort; skin of the kernel crimson red; long husk.
 WHITE FILBERT.—Similar to the preceding, but skin white; long husk.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

- ALMONDS.—*Sweet Hard Shell*.....50c. each
 —*Great Fruited, (Macrocarpa,)*.....50c. "
 BERBERRY.—*Common*, fruit oval, bright scarlet.....25c. "
 —*Sweet Fruited, (Dulcis,)* rather tender.....25c. "
 —*White Fruited, Alba*.....50c. "
 —*Violet Fruited*.....50c. "
 —*Purple leaved and purple fruited; fine*.....50c. "
 For others, see Ornamental Shrubs.
 CHESTNUTS.—*Common American*.....50c. "
 —*Spanish or Marron*, very large and fine.....50c. "
 FIGS.—The following are hardy and productive varieties:—*Angelique*,
 Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Norii, Pergussata, White Ischia, price...75c. to \$1 each
 ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Many varieties.....\$1 to \$2 "
 WALNUTS.—*American Black*.....50c. "
 —*do. Butter Nut*.....50c. "
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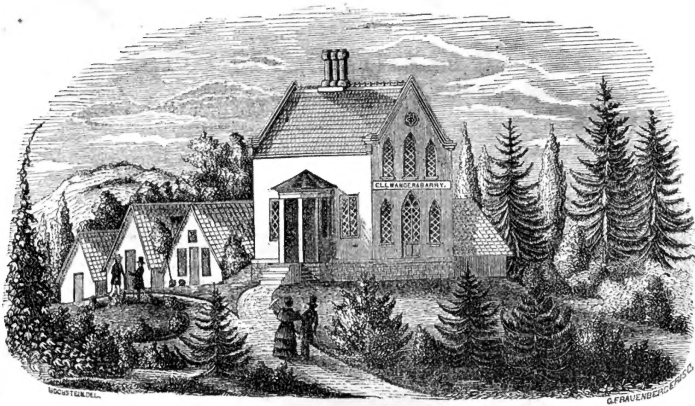
SCIONS.

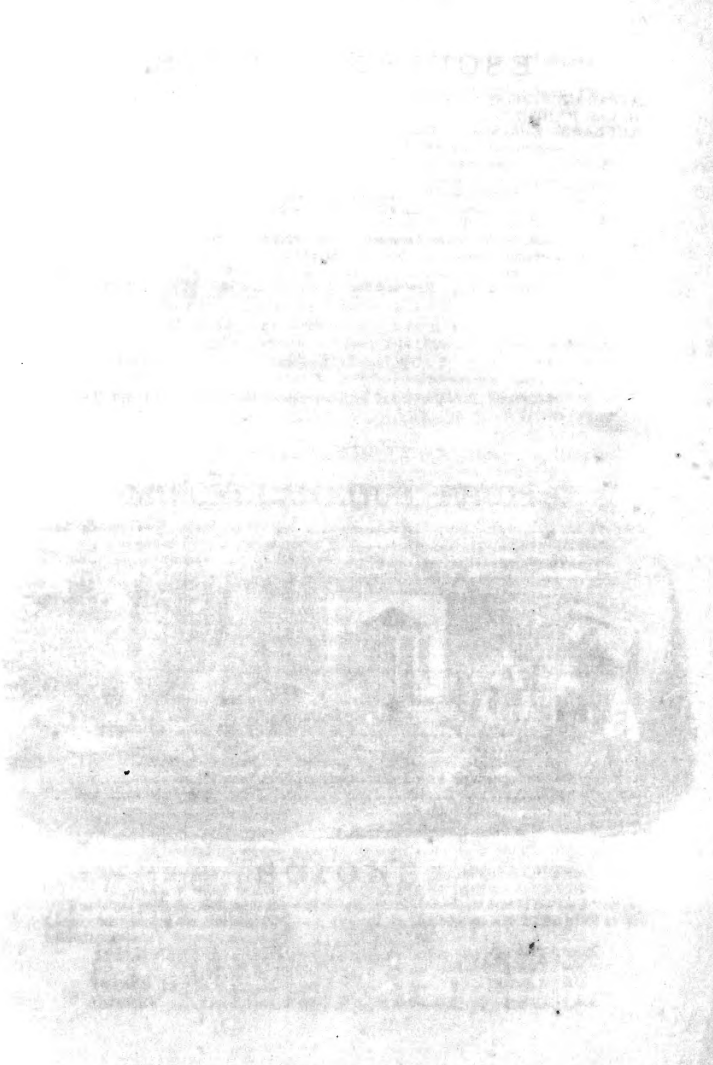
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